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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
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The Daily Commercial.

The Latest News.

The latest intelligence from Gen. ROUSSEAU is that he was driving WHEELER, who is trying to cross the Tennessee.

The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad is to be in running order to-day.

The response of the Western States to the President's call for troops has not been, so far, as generous as on previous calls.

Central New York and Western Pennsylvania are ahead in the number of troops they have sent under the last call, but Western Pennsylvania bears away the palm.

The publication of the weekly statement of the public debt has been suspended for the present.

A new MCCLELLAN organ is about to be started in Washington.

The Hon. Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, who has been at the front on a visit to General GRANT, reports that the Chicago nomination is execrated among the soldiers. The rebels, when they heard of the nomination of MCCLELLAN cheered all along the line.

The mustering officers report that 7,700 men were put into the army yesterday. The number mustered since the 1st inst., is about 30,000.

Information has been received to the effect that LEE has been strongly reinforced in front of Gen. WARREN'S position, on the Weldon road, and that a battle seems inevitable soon.

The majority for the Union ticket in Vermont was nearly 23,000, a gain of 5,000 since last year. This seems very like "peace at any price."

The rebel papers at Richmond admit that they are now on their last legs. That after Atlanta they know not where to procure new pins to stand upon. If they could only hold out till after the Presidential election they would —

A letter dated at Boston was received at the Treasury Department in Washington yesterday, containing a $500 6 per cent. bond, of 1881, as conscience money.

Acting masters' mates are needed by the Navy Department. Applicants must present certificates of sea service.

Admiral Farragut has been directed not to make any exchanges except for officers and men of the naval forces, a long time ago captured by the rebels and now confined in Texas.

The latest advices from the Shenandoah Valley place EARLY in a strong natural position on the Western side of the Opupum. SHERIDAN finds its difficult to keep posted as to EARLY'S whereabouts.

Gen. RAWLINGS, Military Secretary of General GRANT, has resigned his position, and Captain ELY J. BARKER has been promoted to fill the vacancy.

It was reported that EARLY had arrived at our front near the Weldon Road, and was massing his men on our left flank, but with the exception of a few guerrillas no enemy has been seen in that direction.

Gen. HURLBUT E. PAINE, of Port Hudson memory, has been nominated for Congress, in the First District of Wisconsin.

The latest intelligence we have from the front of GRANT'S army is that, according to indications, an engagement may take place any hour.

If this is Not Success What is It?

It is a very agreeable coincidence that on the same day we are able to present the readers of the COMMERCIAL with letters from two of our leading Generals whose later transactions the whole country has been watching anxiously for months. General SHERMAN gives to the country a brief but comprehensive history of his victory over HOOD, and we have now a fair opportunity of knowing the results of that campaign. He says he captured 3,000 prisoners, buried at least 500 dead rebels, and left on the field about 2,500 rebel wounded, besides taking a large quantity of plunder. Our loss is not over 1,500 all told. The General very appropriately says: "If this is not a success, I should like to know what is?"

General Grant's Letter.

The extract from General GRANT'S letter to the Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, which we print in another column, is a manly unfolding of the necessity of the hour, and, as an appeal to the people, is so plain that all can understand it. Nor is there any mysticism concerning the expressions of loyalty and the freedom which it contains. It is a frank explanation of the temper of the enemy, and truthful as it is frank. It will give wide-spread encouragement to our people, and cannot fail to draw out a response of both men and money to strengthen our army, and to hold up the hands of a General who never gives up, but whose motto is: Try again, and keep trying till success is the result of trying.

Gen. McClellan Accepts.

The publication of General MCCLELLAN'S letter of acceptance of the Chicago nomination dispels whatever doubt existed in the public mind as to the probability of his taking that course. He, of course, deals liberally in the Copperhead cant about Peace, Constitution, and other matters which that class of men talk much of but believe little in. He concludes by promising all sorts of reform WHEN he shall have been inaugurated.

DANGER OF FALSE DOCTRINE.—We shall publish in the columns of the COMMERCIAL, on Saturday morning, a sermon delivered by Rev. WM. D. HOWARD, D. D., of the Second Presbyterian Church, on the "Danger of False Doctrine."

The Rejected Plank.

Dean Richmond was in favor of having a provision in the Chicago Platform, that if the rebel leaders refused to re-enter the Union on any terms, that war shall be continued until they are forced to submit. This proposition was treated with scorn by a majority of the Convention, who declared with vehement emphasis that no resolution should be admitted into the platform which contained the slightest vestige of a threat, and that the noble people of the South, after vindicating their manhood in three years of blood, must not be insulted by their friends at the North, by even the semblance of coercion. So says the correspondent of the Baltimore *Advertiser*.

THE MOOSE-HUNTER is the latest of Beadle's Dime novels. It is an exciting story and full of good things. Mr. Pittock has it for sale.

A New Zealand correspondent in the London *Daily News* writes from Auckland (June 7) saying: "Yesterday forty or fifty sailors, mostly of H. M. S. Esk, paid a visit to the office of the *New Zealander* newspaper, and threatened to pull it down if an apology was not published for a statement of its correspondent at Tauranga, reflecting on their courage at the affair of the Gate Pa, when Captain Hamilton was killed. They went so far as to break into the house and pass a rope in at one of the upper windows and out at another. The proprietor agreed to publish a statement written by themselves, and in the course of the day did so. They threatened an attack at night, and all the available men of our small body of police were kept in readiness, but all passed off quietly."

THE COAL QUESTION.

The Miners in Council.

MASS MEETING YESTERDAY.

PROCESSION, MUSIC, SPEECHES.

THE STRIKE TO GO ON.

The Coal Diggers of the Monongahela and neighboring mines, now on a strike for an advance in the price of coal, passed through Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities in procession, preceded by a band of music to the stand on West Common, in the latter city, about eleven o'clock on Thursday morning. Although the weather was inclement there were from two hundred and fifty to three hundred in the procession. Many came from Temperanceville across, by way of Manchester.

On motion, Mayor Alexander, of Allegheny city, was called to the Chair, and on ascending the platform, stated he should not attempt a speech, but would simply return thanks to the meeting for the honor conferred upon him and expressed the hope that the meeting would be harmonious and orderly. He was told that it was the object of the meeting to disabuse the public mind in regard to the blame of the high price of coal being chargeable to the conduct of the miners or diggers. He was instructed to say that coal contractors and bosses of mines would be invited to come upon the stand and participate in the meeting. He trusted the meeting would be able to define the position of the diggers in regard to the coal question in such a manner as that the community could understand who were really at fault in the matter of the high price of coal.

On motion, Mr. Colson was appointed Secretary of the meeting, and Mr. Lutton Vice President.

Mr. Wood, of Monongahela City, having been called upon, said he was no speaker, but a worker of the mines. He should endeavor to to say something upon the question of the rights of miners, as a class of laborers. They were not so ignorant as it had pleased some interests to represent them. They knew the charges made against them through the public press, and knew that it was the interest of coal contractors and dealers to create the impression that the entire blame for the rise in coal was chargeable to the miners. They were here to disabuse the public mind, and place the blame where it belonged. They were charged with conspiring to raise the price of coal in order to extort an undue compensation for their labor. This was not true. True, they had formed a union; but it was not such a one as was represented. It was a union to secure the rights and the just compensation of labor. He discussed the elements of union abstractedly and connectedly, from the time when the Almighty formed man in God's image, to that of our national Union, and contended that nothing could be securely effected without Union. The coal diggers ask nothing unreasonable. They are men of common feelings and common interests, and common rights with others. When diggers mined coal for ten cents per bushel, there was not a man who did not say it was exorbitant. Times were quite different then from now. Then sugar could be procured at 7 cents per pound; flour, $3 per bbl.; tea was 75 cents per pound, now $2 25 per pound. He enumerated a long list of articles that had risen in price and trebled since they mined for two cents per bushel. If they receive not an advance in proportion they must die, and then who would dig the coal? The rise is reasonably chargeable to the depreciation of paper money and the high price of gold. It was chargeable in part to the war, and in part to the speculator. When coal was mined at two cents per bushel it sold for $4 50 to $5 per hundred; when coal is mined at seven cents, the dealer sells it at twenty-five cents per bushel. Who makes the profit? He announced that several of the owners had promised the advance of two cents per bushel, to commence from this morning. Coal in here at one and a half cents per bushel had been sold at Memphis for $1 50 per barrel, and in Vicksburg at $2 per barrel. Owners impose upon him in the matter of the weight and measurement of coal. They compel the miners to heap their wagons, making twenty-five bushels count but twenty. If you complain, you are unceremoniously ordered to leave the bank. They cheat in the weight of coal, and the digger has no redress. They are unfair in the screening of coal, and he would illustrate how quite considerable lumps were made to pass through the screen into what is called nut coal. The bars of the screen are parallel, up and down, and a considerable lump would get wedged in between the rods, and spread them apart, growing wider and wider, until quite considerable lumps could pass through. The miner received nothing for that coal, but the owner was selling it for 25 cents per bushel. Slack was all lost to the digger, but was a source of profit to the owner of the bank for coking. He charged that through the influence of coal bosses the public press was against them, and their union was their only defense; said they would have a press of their own in this city. They had the ability among themselves to conduct it—if they had not they could buy the ability. The miners had nobly responded to the calls of the Sanitary Commission, and were ever ready to respond to calls of meritorious charity. They simply wished their rights; they asked no more, and would take no less. He sat down amid loud cheers.

Mr. Abraham Winters was next called upon the stand. He had received no education because his father was too poor to send him to school. He had entered the mines at nine years of age, and had wrought in them ever since. Their Union was not formed for the purpose of extorting from the community, it was to protect themselves. He would endeavor to show where the fault lay in exacting so high a price for coal. He would promise still, that they should advance in the price of digging because necessary on account of the advance in everything else. In Plank Road, when the diggers put on one cent advance, the owners put on two cents, and the dealers or haulers put on five cents. When made the profits? He claimed that the diggers had a right to share the profits of their labor, and when stating this to the owner, he was told they (the diggers) ought to do without luxuries—such as coffee, tea, sugar, &c., and live upon beef and beans. They claimed to be men, and their toil should be sufficient to afford them the comforts, if not the luxuries of life. They, the owners and dealers should not kill the goose that laid the golden eggs. We dig five pecks to the bushel, the owner of coal dealer sells it at four pecks to the bushel. It was not true that they could earn the enormous wages attributed to them of from $6 to $8 per day. He had kept an account of the earnings of himself and boy, who made a third of a hand, for one year, and it amounted to a little over seven hundred dollars; and they had labored industriously. Was that large earnings for such severe labor? Sixty bushels was a very good average day's work. The man who dug more was injuring himself. They done large amounts of work for which they were unpaid. They had ditches to dig, roads to lay, for which they were not compensated. If they complained, they were discharged. They had horse backs—where the rock came from the surface down through the coal seam, and six or three feet thick—to cut through, spending three or four days at a time upon them, for which they were not compensated. There were strong men who could mine more than 60 bushels per day. There were weak ones who could not mine so much. They must all live; and sixty bushels was a fair average days' work. This was the price of subsistance; the demand for money to fill quotas—twice in less than a year—the rise in gold, all conduced to make times now harder upon the digger than he had ever witnessed. The air of the banks was impure, and caused sickness, rheumatism and premature old age, which called upon the charity of their fellow-men. He was quite eloquent in his peroration, and sat down amid loud cheering.

Mr. Armstrong Bell was then called upon the stand. He was no speaker, was fearful in consulting before the public, but thanked God he did not tremble because of any act of his life. He came upon that stand to contradict the assertions of the public press, that we are a band of extortionists. It is said we get fifty cents per bushel for digging coal. I deny it point blank. Measure the wagons, weigh the coal. You will find we dig for less than four cents per bushel. They compel us to round up the top of the wagons, they cheat us in the weight, and we have no redress. Do as they bid us or leave the mine. This is what compelled us to form a union for self defense. It is no conspiring. We want a fair measurement, and compensation for dead work.

We have water to remove from the bank, roads to make, horse-backs to remove; so that we cannot get full time. If they will give us five cents per bushel, and pay us for the "dead work," I have authority to say we will go to work to-morrow. He enumerated many things as "dead work." They had been compelled to do this because they had no concert of action—no union. Men suffered themselves to be imposed upon rather than be discharged. They were themselves to blame. He was sorry to make this statement. How are we to repel this aggression? Throughout our army repel Jeff. Davis's. We must unite to maintain our rights. We do not seek to oppress the poor of the two cities in the price of their fuel. We promised to dig such a supply, if the coal dealers would haul it. Would they do it? No. We are charged with making five dollars a day. Well, they get just as much out as we in this week. Rheumatism and over-work prostrates them. He related many instances of the hardships and overwork of the miners for a length of time, to clear themselves from debt, and again would become prostrated. The inclemency of the weather had prevented very many from attending this meeting, but there was a respectable number here. The employers are here to-day, although we do not see them. They mark the prominent men who are taking an active part in this meeting, for future persecution. They are like the sharpshooters of Lee's army, on the lookout to cut off officers. They will find us a unit and will have a large number to strike, should they undertake such a course. We have been slandered with being ignorant and disorderly. This is untrue. I have been at many meetings of the coal diggers and have to see the first symptoms of disorderly conduct. Let us go home from this place in an orderly manner. The coal which we have mined at five cents per bushel were sold to consumers at ten and twelve cents per bushel. The blame is laid at our door, but it does not belong to us. When we ask two cents of an advance, the owners ask an advance of from eight to ten cents. They double, treble and quadruple our advance; when by simply adding our advance to their old selling price would yield them the same profit they had prior to such advance. Here is where the blame should rest. They add tremendously, as a profit upon our advance as a necessity. We should be united in this work as one man. Heretofore, we have pushed one another, have not worked together, have went too much upon nationalities. The Irish have kicked against the English, the English against the German, the latter against the Welsh, and the Yankees against the whole. We all pulled different ways; we should work together and we will work together. We do not wish to make money off the poor of the city. We will dig them coal to-morrow, if they can get it hauled. If we are conspirators there is a fine old crowd of us. But we are not, we are law-abiding men. The National Association of Miners, which was to have met in January next, have already met, and are now in session. We will have a press before six months, in this city. We are men, at least we are called such when our names are drawn from the wheel of enrolled men. Our employers are no more than men. We must elevate our condition by doing the work of men, and we can only do so by protecting our just rights. You must not get the shakes when you go home from this meeting for fear of your employers. If the Army of the Potomac had got the shakes, Lee's army would have been in Pittsburgh. They met them firmly, and forced them back and besieged them in their own capital. We must be true to ourselves if we would command the respect and confidence of the community. He came from England to enjoy the rights and franchises of an American citizen, and he called upon the audience to vote and support the men who would regard and respect their rights.

The dealers were than invited upon the stand, if they had any remarks to make.

Mr. Keener was invited up and made some remarks, very approbos, but as they were in the same strain as the above we refrain from quoting.

Samuel Paydon also spoke. He stated that he was authorized to announce that the diggers were willing to go to work at two cents a bushel, if paid in gold, and all their provisions, tools, clothing, and other things were sold at the old gold rates, and the dealers agree to sell to customers at four and five cents. Place us on an equality with other things. That was all he had to say. He read an extract from the *Chronicle*, in which the miners were charged as having leagued, as a set of foreigners, to extort money from the poor for coal during the approaching winter. Pronounced it a base slander. Had been in eighteen battles of the Potomac army, and had witnessed as hard fighting and as much fatigue duty from foreigners in defense of liberty as from native Americans. Persons who make such charges are careless of facts. (Cheers.)

On motion the meeting adjourned, after giving three cheers to Mayor Alexander.

Late Military Items.

A report reached Memphis last Sunday night that the gunboats *Hastings* and *Naumkeag* were captured below Clarendon, on White river, and Captain Rogers, of the latter, was killed. It is also reported that another gunboat, name not given, was sunk at St. Charles, and that Duvall's Bluff is threatened by a considerable force of rebels. These reports are confirmed through rebel sources from Helena.

A cavalry force under Gen. Mower left Memphis, a few days since, for White river, and an infantry force is understood to be embarking for Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock.

In a recent raid on Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock, Arkansas, a large quantity of Government hay was burned and other property destroyed. There was some damage done to the railroad.

From Cairo we learn that a fight recently occurred at Redwood, seventeen miles from Baton Rouge, in which eighteen of the Second Louisiana cavalry were killed. Gen. A. J. Smith and staff had arrived at Cairo.

Rebel Account of the Naval Fight in Mobile Bay.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

The following letter from the late executive officer of the *Tennessee*, which we publish as the first account of the fight in Mobile bay, from any person who was on board that ship during the action:

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE POTOMAC,
PENSACOLA BAY, Aug. 12.

NOTWITHSTANDING my unusual have news of the loss of our dear old ship, and of my becoming a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, I fancy that a short note from me would not be unwelcome, nor be considered superfluous at this time. We were certainly under the heaviest fire that ever a ship received since the war began. Three ironclads, and formidable iron-clads, one of them certainly our equal, and fourteen of their regular men-of-war, were playing on us at the closest possible quarters, with nine, eleven, and fifteen-inch solid shot, and with apparently no intermission, from the time we regularly engaged them until the time of striking, a period of probably an hour. We met them as they entered the harbor, and did our best to "ram" several of the largest vessels, but to no effect; our guns at the same time. The Yankees had too much speed for us though, and got by us into the bay, with only the injury done them by our battery. We then were above. The Gaines was in a sinking condition, and was run ashore near Fort Morgan. The Selma had surrendered, and the Morgan had left us also, and was under the guns of the fort. In the face of all this, our gallant ship, after running up our colors and the admiral's flag again, which had been shot away as the enemy passed us, stood across the bay, and, singly and unassisted, we engaged the most formidable fleet that the Yankees could get into that harbor. Thus Greek met Greek; "then came the tug of war." The fire was really terrible. Coupled with that, four of their largest vessels, one of them ironplated on the stern, ran into us at full speed and in quick succession. The remaining part of the affair did us no harm, as we could not, however, and their nine-inch solid shot bounded from our sides like ordinary pebbles. The eleven-inch shell, two of which struck us, pierced the iron and forced out the wood on the insides, but did not, however, get through. By-and-by the Admiral was wounded, and one or two were killed, and about the same time our after part became jammed by a shot, and rendered useless. Next, away went our wheelropes, and the helm became tackle-and-fall play. We steered in this way for near half an hour, when they, too, were shot away, as well as the smoke-stack, and then we were unable to make steam, or to get a single gun to bear upon the enemy. The fleet saw our condition, and taking advantage of it, took up positions astern and on each quarter, and were as perfectly safe and clear of our batteries as if they were a hundred miles away. In this state of things nothing could be done to destroy the ship without destroying the crew on board, and the admiral and captain considered (as I think very properly) that they had no right to sacrifice the men in that needless and perfect desperation, and had done their duty like brave and gallant southern men are expected to do, and were as unhappy as men ever became, when, at last it was discovered impossible to move or steer the vessel, and in consequence, a surrender became necessary. The admiral and myself are now, and I with the captain and Lieutenant Wharton, are on our way to a northern prison. We shall undergo all that is put upon us with becoming dignity and firmness. I leave here for New York or Boston (I don't know which) in ten days or a fortnight. We are treated very kindly as yet and are as comfortable as we care for.

Future Prospects for Mechanics.

When the war shall have ceased this country will present a scene of industry unparalleled in history. War always devastates and destroys, and in the old countries of the world where slower methods and no systems are employed, it takes generations to repair the damage of a great conflict. On some of the older battlefields of the Revolution the marks of earthworks are still plainly visible.

But in the after time, when the present struggle is decided, our mechanics will have opportunities to display their energy and skill to the utmost. The States laid waste by the tramp of the contending armies must blossom anew, and be ploughed, not with fire and sword, but by the sturdy teeth of some machine. The mills which are now silent, and used only as refuges for sharpshooters must grind or saw again in the future, and their steam engines which are rusted and bent out of shape, be repaired. The water wheels must be adjusted so that they whirl vigorously with their loads. Where the factories crazed to the ground which must be again raised, and the thousands and tens of thousands of spindles which now rest idly in their frames, must fly in a short time as swiftly as of old. So of those steamers which once furrowed the sea, but are now wrecked, or sunk, or otherwise lost to the commerce of the world—they must be replaced, blown the slanting ways to the sea the new keels shall glide, while the sun-burnt carpenters and the engineers watch them with a fatherly pride. The railroads shall reach out their arms again; they shall lace the prairies, they shall stretch away to the illimitable West. From all corners of our favored land the locomotive shall bear its plenty and prosperity. Many roads are now broken and so destroyed that they will have to be re-surveyed, and here the professional man will claim his share with the artizan. The locomotives have been burnt and destroyed by hundreds, and they will require to be replaced with all the celerity our shops are capable of.

Substantial rewards seem, nay, are certain, in the future for those who are now laboring to restore, not destroy the Government. Mechanics, more than any other class in the community, have a direct interest in its maintenance, and should be the last—as we believe they are—to encourage its enemies in any way. Self-interest, if not patriotism, should be an incentive to put forth every effort to restore tranquility and peace.

From General Sherman.

HIS HISTORY OF THE VICTORY.

HE TOOK 3,000 PRISONERS.

BURIED OVER 500 DEAD REBELS.

Left About 2,500 Wounded.

"If That is not a Success, I Don's Know What is."

LOUISVILLE, Septembers.

In answer to a request that Major General Sherman would give us the details of the late operations before Atlanta, in order to silence the cavils of those who in the absence of particulars were denying that those operations were, on the whole a Federal success, we have received the following:

ATLANTA, September 7.

On the 25th of August, pursuant to a plan of which the War Department had been fully advised, I left the Twentieth Corps at the Chattahoochie Bridge, and with the balance of the army, I drew off from the siege, and using some considerable artifice to mislead the enemy, I moved rapidly south, and reached the West Point Railroad, near Fairborn on the 27th, and broke up twelve miles of it; then moving east, my right approached the Macon Railroad, near Jonesboro, and my left near Rough and Ready. The enemy attacked the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee and was completely beaten on the 31st, and during the combat, I pushed the left of the centre rapidly to the railroad above, between Rough and Ready and Jonesboro on the 31st of September.

We broke up about eight miles of the Macon road, and turned on the enemy at Jonesboro, assaulted him and his lines, and carried them, capturing Brig. Gen. Golman, and about two thousand prisoners, with eight guns and much plunder.

Night alone prevented our capturing all of Hardee's corps, which escaped south that night. That same night, Hood, who was in Atlanta, finding all his railroad broken, and in our possession, blew up his ammunition, seven locomotives and eighty cars, and evacuated Atlanta, which, on the next day, Sept. 2d, was occupied by the corps left for that purpose, Major General Slocum commanding, we following the retreating rebel army to near Lovejoy's Stations, thirty miles south of Atlanta, where, finding him strongly entrenched, I concluded it would not pay to assault as we had already had the great object of the campaign, viz: Atlanta. Accordingly the army gradually and leisurely returned to Atlanta, and it is now encamped eight miles south of the city; and to-morrow will move to the camp appointed.

I am now writing in Atlanta, so I could not be more in regard to our situation. We have, as the result of this quick, and, as I think, well executed movement, twenty-seven guns, over three thousand prisoners, and have buried over four hundred rebel dead, and left as many wounded. They could not be removed. The rebels have lost, besides the important city of Atlanta, stores, at least five hundred dead, twenty five hundred wounded and three thousand prisoners; whereas our aggregate loss will not foot up fifteen hundred. If this is not success, I don't know what is.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major General.

Gen. McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

ORANGE, N. J., September 8

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me of my nomination as the Democratic National Convention recently assembled at Chicago as their candidate at the next November election for President of the United States. It is unnecessary for me to say to you that this nomination comes to me unsought. I am happy to know that when the nomination was made the record of my public life was before them. The effect of long and varied service in the army, during war and peace has been to strengthen and confirm the opinions of my mind and heart the love and reverence for the Union, Constitution, Laws and flag of our country impressed upon me in early youth. These feelings shall be my guide in the course of my life, and must continue to do so until its end. The existence of more than one Government over the region which once constituted our flag is incompatible with the peace, the power and the happiness of the people. The preservation of our Union was the solemn vow and object for which the war was undertaken. It could not have been conducted for that object only, and in accordance with those principles which I took occasion to declare before the war began.

Thus conducted, the work of reconciliation would have been easy, and we might have stand at this moment in the midst of peace on land and sea. The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise. To restore and preserve it, the same spirit must prevail. It must exist in the hearts of the people. The re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity is and must continue to be the indispensable condition in any settlement. So soon as it is clear or even probable that our present adversaries are ready for peace upon the basis of the Union we should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practiced by civilized nations, and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honor and interests of the country to secure such peace, re-establish the Union, and guarantee for the future the constitutional rights of every State.

The Union and the one condition of peace we ask, no more.

Let me add, what I doubt not was, although unexpressed, the sentiment of the Convention as it is of the people they represent, that when any one State is willing to return to the Union, it should be received at once with a full guarantee of all its constitutional rights. If a frank, earnest and persistent effort to obtain those objects should fail, the responsibility for interior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union. But the Union must be preserved at all hazards. I cannot look in the face of my gallant comrades of the army and navy who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifice of so many of our slain and wounded brethren had been in vain; that we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often fought and bled. Nobly will our gallant people, whether in the army and navy, or at home, would, as I would, hail with unbounded joy the permanent restoration of peace on the basis of the Union. All history proves that without the effusion of another drop of blood. But no peace can be permanent without Union.

As to the other subjects presented in the resolutions of the convention I need only say that I should seek in the Constitution of the United States the true rule to govern me, and will bring therewith the rule of my duty, and the limitations of executive power; endeavor to restore economy in public expenditure; re-establish the supremacy of law, and by the operation of a most vigorous nationality resume our commanding position among the nations of the earth.

The condition of our finances, the depreciating of the paper money and the burdens thereby imposed upon industry and capital, and the necessity of a return to a state of a good sound system, while the right and the binding authority of law over president, army and people, are subjects of such less vital importance in war than in peace.

Believing that the views here expressed are those of the Convention and the people you represent, I accept the nomination. I realize the weight of the responsibility to be borne, should the people ratify your choice.

Conscious of my own weakness, I can only seek fervently the guidance of the Ruler of the Universe, and relying on his all powerful aid, may best promote Union and Peace do a suffering people, and to establish and guard their liberties and rights.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
To Horatio Seymour, and others, Committee.

From New Orleans.

Highly Important News Not Made Public.

The Rebel Steamer Nashville Blown Up!

The steamer Era arrived at New York yesterday from New Orleans.

The New Orleans *Times* says it has highly important intelligence, but does not print it, it being contraband.

Matamoras advises state that a French force of marines had taken possession of Bagdad, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and it was reported that a force of fifteen hundred had landed at Point Isabel. Slaver, where it is said General Cortenas would attack them.

Middling cotton $1 85; produce very firm; sugar and molasses dull. Nothing later from Mobile. Captain Jewett, of the Metcomet, had exploded a torpedo on the sunken Nashville, partly blowing her to pieces. He expected to soon finish her.

The second day after the surrender of Fort Morgan a torpedo accidentally exploded on the beach, killing and wounding several of the crew of the Stockdale, also killing two of Gen. Granger's men and wounding one of the Metaconnet's crew and the pilot of the Hartford. Rebel Admiral Buchanan is doing well, and would not lose his leg.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Response to the President's Call for Troops.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AHEAD.

INTERESTING FROM GRANT.

LEE STRONGLY REINFORCED

A BATTLE IMPENDING.

(Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.)

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7.

The Response to the President's call for Troops.

The Western States have not responded to the President's last call for troops with the alacrity and liberality which has heretofore distinguished them. Thus, the reports from the mustering officers show but five hundred men from Illinois up to September 1st, and but about eight hundred from Indiana. Ohio has done better, but she reports but about six thousand.

Western Pennsylvania Bears Away the Palm.

Central New York has done exceedingly well, but Western Pennsylvania bears away the palm thus far. In these sections as well as in some districts in other States volunteers present themselves in such numbers that the provost marshals, though working early and late, are often obliged to turn away men at night till next day. The mustering officers of New England and New Jersey concur in reporting that the men furnished under this call are a better class generally than many furnished under the former calls.

The Prospect.

If the present rate of furnishing volunteers and substitutes is kept up for ten days longer, probably half the districts in most of the States will be out of the draft.

The Public Debt.

The publication of the weekly statement of the public debt is suspended for the present.

A New McClellan Organ.

Measures are on foot for the establishment of a new McClellan organ here. The parties having the matter in hand are those who oppose Tom Florence's peace advocacy of the General, and who are dissatisfied with the dullness of the old *Intelligencer*.

Resignation of General Rawlings, and Promotion of Captain Barker.

Gen. Rawlings has resigned his position in the army and as Military Secretary to General Grant, and Capt. Ely J. Barker has been promoted to the vacancy. He is an Indian, belonging to the family of the Chief of the Six Nations, in New York, but is a resident of Galena, Illinois, and has long been on General Grant's Staff as Adjutant General.

No Movements of our Troops at Petersburg.

Advices from Petersburg this day state that it was raining, and that there were no movements of troops, and not much picket firing.

Movements of the Rebels.

There are indications that the rebels are moving in front on our extreme left, but whether to renew the struggle for the Weldon Railroad, or to cover the movement of supplies from Reams's Station to Petersburg, is unknown.

Our Soldiers on Chicago.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, has just returned from a visit to General Grant's headquarters. He represents the soldiers in fine health and spirits, and full of hope. The Chicago peace and disunion platform is extensively execrated by the entire army. He talked with deserters just from the rebel lines, who report that the great appeal now made by the rebel officers to the soldiers, is to only hold out until McClellan is elected, when they will have peace and independence.

Reports of the Mustering Officers.

Reports from the mustering officers show that 7,700 men were put into the army yesterday. This is the largest day's work for a year. The whole number mustered in since September 1st is about 30,000.

Lee Reinforced.

Information is received from Grant's army that the rebels in front of Warren's position, on the Weldon railroad, have been strongly reinforced, and a battle seems inevitable. Their troops have moved with all possible secrecy, but our Generals are fully posted.

Important Letter from General Grant.

THE TRUE COURSE POINTED OUT.

THE PATH TO PEACE INDICATED.

HOPES AND FEARS OF THE REBELS

The Great Soldier Speaks to the Nation

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.

The following is an extract of a letter from Lieut. Gen. Grant to Hon. E. B. Washburne, dated Headquarters, City Point, Aug. 16, 1864:

I state to all citizens who visit me that all we want to insure the settlement of the Union as it is of the people they represent, that when any one State is willing to return to the Union, it should be received at once with a full guarantee of all its constitutional rights. If a frank, earnest and persistent effort to obtain those objects should fail, the responsibility for interior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union. But the Union must be preserved at all hazards. I cannot look in the face of my gallant comrades of the army and navy who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifice of so many of our slain and wounded brethren had been in vain; that we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often fought and bled. Nobly will our gallant people, whether in the army and navy, or at home, would, as I would, hail with unbounded joy the permanent restoration of peace on the basis of the Union. All history proves that without the effusion of another drop of blood. But no peace can be permanent without Union.

As to the other subjects presented in the resolutions of the convention I need only say that I should seek in the Constitution of the United States the true rule to govern me, and will bring therewith the rule of my duty, and the limitations of executive power; endeavor to restore economy in public expenditure; re-establish the supremacy of law, and by the operation of a most vigorous nationality resume our commanding position among the nations of the earth.

The condition of our finances, the depreciating of the paper money and the burdens thereby imposed upon industry and capital, and the necessity of a return to a state of a good sound system, while the right and the binding authority of law over president, army and people, are subjects of such less vital importance in war than in peace.

Believing that the views here expressed are those of the Convention and the people you represent, I accept the nomination. I realize the weight of the responsibility to be borne, should the people ratify your choice.

Conscious of my own weakness, I can only seek fervently the guidance of the Ruler of the Universe, and relying on his all powerful aid, may best promote Union and Peace do a suffering people, and to establish and guard their liberties and rights.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

THUNDER IN THE EAST.

VERMONT ELECTION.

5,000 UNION GAIN.

HOW ARE YOU, "LITTLE MAC?"

The Green Mountainn Respond to Atlanta.

[BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 8.

Returns come in very slow, but they indicate large Union gains. Smith's majority will come up nearly to 23,000, a gain of 5,000 since last year. Messrs. Woodbridge, Baxter and Morrill are re-elected to Congress by overwhelming majorities. The Senate is unanimously Republican, and the House will not contain over twenty Democrats.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 8.—Sixty-one towns in this State give Smith for Governor 12,903 and Redfield 4,382. Last year the same towns gave Smith 11,650 and Redfield, Jr., 1,930. Smith's vote of last year 1,930 and Redfield 102. These returns indicate that Smith's majority will be from 5,800 to 6,000 greater than last year. Of the hundred representatives voted for it is reported that only five Democrats are elected.

There are many persons that, as religious reformers, are impertinent, intrusive, void of good judgment, annoying, provoking. Moral mosquitoes, gnats, fleas, vermin they are.—H. W. BESCHER.

The Fall of Atlanta.

REBEL OFFICIAL VERSION.

BAD DEFEAT ADMITTED.

Comments of the Richmond Press.

GROANS OF AGONY.

SIGNS OF WOE THAT ALL IS LOST.

FURIOUS GROWLS AGAINST DAVIS.

GLOOM, PANIC, DISPAIR.

The rebel General Hood has sent to Richmond the following account of the fall of Atlanta:

HEADQUARTERS, Sept 3.

On the evening of the 30th of August the enemy made a lodgment across Flint river, near Jonesboro. We attacked them there on the evening of the 31st with two corps, but failed to dislodge them. This made it necessary to abandon Atlanta, which was done on the night of the 1st of September. Our loss on the 31st was small.

On the evening of the 1st of September, General Hardee's corps, being in position at Jonesboro was assaulted by a superior force of the enemy, and being outflanked, was compelled to withdraw during the night, with a loss of eight guns. The enemy's prisoners report their loss as very severe.

[Signed,] J. B. HOOD.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 5th, commenting on Hood's official dispatches announcing his disaster, says: "How it was that, after attacking the enemy on the rear corps, Hardee was left to resist the assault of the enemy, can only be accounted for by supposing that after our attack failed to dislodge the enemy, Hood withdrew one of them at Atlanta, leaving Hardee to bear the brunt alone. This he would hardly have done had he not miscalculated the enemy's strength. We have believed that the main body of Sherman's army to have been in front of Atlanta, when in fact it was on Flint river, near Jonesboro, twenty odd miles south. The *Examiner* congratulates the South that although Atlanta is lost, the army is not, and says the loss of the former is nothing, while the loss of the latter would have been without remedy. In another article the *Examiner* condemns the removal of Johnston, saying he was superceded by Hood, commanding a division, notoriously incapable of managing anything larger than a division. The result is disaster at Atlanta in the nick of time, when such a victory alone could save the party of Lincoln from irretrievable ruin. After referring to the absurdity of putting up and pulling down a commander in the field, according to the crude views or fancies of a fanatical party in Richmond, the *Examiner* continues: Now, is it not hard, is it not cruelly hard, that the struggle of eight millions who would sacrifice their money and their lives, who groan under the excessive burthens, who strain every muscle till the blood starts with the sweat, should come to naught, should end in the ruin of all that is dear to us, because old antipathies, the pitiful personal feelings of a simple man may be indulged?

The moral effect of the loss of Atlanta, though it may be temporary, will be great. It will render incalculable advantages to the party of Lincoln, and obscure the prospects of peace. It will, also, enable them to execute the draft. It will diffuse gloom over the South. The depression may be relieved if the Administration will by a spark of real sense or unselfish patriotism, by the reinstatement of Johnston or appointment of Beauregard, which would at once restore the confidence of the country in success.

The *Examiner* says: Late Bristol papers state that it is all a lie about Wheeler destroying the great bridge over the Tennessee, at London.

The same

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Reed, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card the life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to life-size and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senate—THOS. J. BIGHAM.

Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, R. A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.

Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.

County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.

Coroner—WILLIAM CLAWSON.

Director of Poor—R. H. DAVIS.

Disunion Openly Proclaimed.

The New York *Sunday Mercury*, a prominent Democratic paper and one of the leading supporters of General MCCLELLAN, makes some strange disclosures in reference to consultations between prominent leaders of the Democratic party and JEFF. DAVIS' representatives at Niagara, a short time previous to the Chicago Convention. It is said to have been nothing less than an agreement between the high contracting parties, by which the Union is to be divided into several parts, each independent of the other in all its domestic arrangements, but confederated for the purpose of offense and defense.

The *Mercury* introduces the subject, by asserting that the restoration of the Union under which we prospered and became one of the first powers of the earth, from 1776 to 1861, is utterly out of the question. "Only a *zany* would ever dream of its being restored." The Chicago politicians seem to have forgotten that there are such men as GRANT, SHERMAN, FARRAGUT and several hundred thousand in the army and navy, who still "dream" of a restoration, and that at no very distant day; and that there are a vast number of the same sort at home yet who cherish the same "dream."

The *Mercury* says there will undoubtedly be a reconstruction, but never a restoration of the Union. The questions to be settled, the new condition of things consequent upon the disruption of the old, the increase of power surrendered to the general government, the conduct of national affairs which is sure to be accorded to the military element, all conspire to forbid the idea that we should ever live under the same Government. This statement may be appalling "to the good people who live in the past and dream of days that are no more."

This grand fact was obvious to the conclave that met at Niagara Falls. After long and earnest deliberation of the Democratic leaders with Messrs. CLAY, HOLCOMB and SANDERS, we are told they set to work to reconstruct the Union on a plan satisfactory to all sections, and to the Democratic party. Their plan was to divide the United States into five separate Confederacies, each independent of the other in the management of its local affairs yet bound to each other by alliances offensive and defensive. They were to be divided as follows:

1. The Cotton and South Atlantic States.
2. The Trans-Mississippi States.
3. The States of the Great Northwest.
4. The Middle States.
5. The New England States.

There was considerable debate on the propriety of excluding or admitttng the New England States. The "reasons" why the rebels and the Chicago Convention disliked New England are recited by the *Mercury* at length; but as they can be found in the speeches of almost every prominent Democratic leader they will be passed over. It was finally resolved to leave the question open as to whether New England should be admitted to the new confederacy which they were planning.

Another important feature of the proposed confederation was a provision for the admission of British America and Mexico. Such questions as effect the interests of all the confederacies were to be considered by a sort of general council, composed of representatives from each Confederacy, more analagous to our present Cabinet or Senate, than the House of Representatives. There are to be no restrictions of any kind upon inter-confederate trade and travel. It will be one grand confederation of Confederacies, bound to each other by bonds of commercial union, each independent of the other, yet having a share and an interest in the control of affairs affecting the common welfare of all. This plan is nearly identical with the Zollverein or Customs Union of the German States.

This plan the *Mercury* asserts received the endorsement of the democratic party, and by them was interwoven with the action of the Chicago Convention. It was at first received with surprise, but the more it was discussed the more favor it obtained, until at last it was decided to incorporate it with the proceedings of the Democratic Convention. Undoubted evidence was received that the plan was agreeable to JEFF DAVIS, though he would not yet divulge it to the southern people.

It was not deemed prudent to make all this apparent in the proceedings of the Convention, or in the platform adopted, but the writer says the leaders were well informed, and pledged to carry it into execution in the event of the success of the Democratic party at the polls in November. Certain changes may occur in the details, but the important features will not be altered.

The facts here set forth may be denied by the Democratic party. They can settle that mattter with the *Sunday Mercury* which has always been a strong supporter of the nominee of the Chicago Convention. The plan for dividing the Union into several confederacies is no new one. It was proposed by VALLANDIGHAM in Congress, in 1861, when he offered a joint resolution in the House of Representatives for that purpose.

The proposition is openly discussed in Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, and the southern part of Ohio, and many of the Democratic party here in Pennsylvania secretly favor the scheme of disruption. At a recent meeting in Washington city, Dr. ALLEN declared he would make every proposition to the South to come back again, but if they failed he would not prosecute a war against a people who had a right to declare what form of government they would live under. Amos Kendall, who was present, said that was what our opponents would have us say—that we were willing to divide the Union, if a compromise could not be had. "Let us first elect our man—unite to put down this iniquitous administration, and then we can do this or anything that may be practicable." This is the true theory of Democratic tactics. Obtain the power and destroy the country.

Secretary Seward's Speech.

To-day we devote considerable space to the speech of Secretary SEWARD, delivered to his friends and neighbors at Auburn, New York, and we commend it as a document which contains the whole statement of our case. We have not seen a more lucid argument anywhere in behalf of the re-election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. It is destitute of political sophistry and puts the issue of Union or Disunion squarely before the American people. Mr. SEWARD takes the ground that to fail to re-elect ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, would be a justification of the Rebellion, inasmuch as it would be an admission that a majority of the people had done in 1860 what the usurpers of the South had been right in repudiating; that to fail in making Mr. LINCOLN our President for another term would be an admission that the day had passed in this country when the majority must rule, or the decision of the majority must be respected. In Mexico JUAREZ had been constitutionally elected by a majority of the people, and the minority had undertaken to disregard the decision by rebelling against the Government, and had succeeded in doing what the JEFF. DAVIS rebels are trying to do—in procuring the interference of an usurper. If we permit the action of the majority of the American people to be snuffed down as the rebels had attempted, then our Republic must be ruined. The war had been, on our part, to fight the President of the popular majority's election into his seat and to surround him with the security and the protection which become the head of a free people. And that object cannot be said to have been attained until we shall have crushed the usurper of our liberties. To throw aside Mr. LINCOLN under such circumstances would be to admit the justice of the Rebellion and the impropriety of the war for the maintenance of the integrity and permanence of the Government of the United States. Besides all this, into what condition would the country be thrown, should the nominee of the Chicago Convention be elected President? The answer to this question must be arrived at by considering that the whole action of the Chicago Convention was planned and contracted for by Rebel agents of the Richmond usurper on the neutral ground of Canada. The unnatural inconsistency of proposing a cessation of hostilities on the heel of decisive naval and land battles, at the very moment that the rebellion is crumbling to the earth, is ably set forth in the speech. In regard to the objections to the draft, the Secretary adopts an illustration which makes the matter plain—that of a ship which has been scuttled and the captain leaving the sleeping passengers to go to the bottom instead of waking them up and calling upon them to take their turn at the pump. This is all the argument in favor of the order for the draft that reasonable men need. It contains the philosophy of our case exactly. The complaint that the President will not accept peace on the basis of the integrity of the Union, without having also the abandonment of slavery, is curtly and powerfully answered by the question: When and where have the insurgents offered him peace on the basis of the integrity of the Union? The slavery question is also alluded to, and the case stated calmly and plainly in the closing passages of the speech. Let it be read.

The President on an Armistice.

It is stated that President LINCOLN, in conversation with a gentleman recently, took the ground that an armistice once arranged between the Government and the rebels would inevitably result in the acknowledgment of the independence of the latter, just as the independence of Texas was eventually acknowledged by Mexico. So an armistice granted now would be simply paving the way for the acknowledgment of the rebels' independence in the future. The reason why the rebels, through their stool-pigeons—the Copperheads of the North, ask for an armistice is that the acknowledgment of their independence may follow. They know, or at least calculate, as to the probable tendency in such a case. It is not the time for us to regard any suggestions looking toward an armistice when we are rejoicing over the news of victories, and when victories are multiplying upon us. We get to know the enemy's strength by such manœuvres. When he begs, either directly or indirectly, for an armistice, he confesses his growing weakness and the prospect of our final triumph.

Reasons for Supporting McClellan

VALLANDIGHAM made a speech in Dayton, Tuesday evening, in which he said that although MCCLELLAN was not his choice, he would support him because the Convention was a peace Convention and the Platform denounced the war and said it should stop. This unquestionably is the correct interpretation.

A LADY, who left Richmond on the 25th of August, declares that the people of that city are in favor of closing the war as they best can. Let them take courage. When Gen. MCCLELLAN is President they shall have their independence. Let them wait—if they can.

Fremont to Withdraw.

The N. Y. *World* says Gen. FREMONT will soon withdraw from the canvass, and that his letter will appear at an early day.

The Present Aspect of the Case.

Ever since it became evident that the contest with the rebellion was most likely to be terminated by one or two decisive victories, it has been growing more and more clear that the question is really one of endurance and exhaustion. The side that holds out is going to beat. Now there is no more doubt as to which can hold out longest than there is as to whether there is more than one. But this, the acceptance of the process as one of exhaustion, implies that we expect to feel it severely before it is through with. Moreover, when it begins to come on us heavily, that is a sign that the operation is drawing towards an end, and that it will soon bring out its result. If we felt the burdens of the war but lightly then, though we might suppose that the enemy as being weaker was feeling it more, still we should have no reason to think that he was almost overborne. But if the load comes heavily on us, then we may be sure that it is near to crushing him. That is the fact now. The very symptoms that discourage unthinking men are indications of hope. What is hard for us is harder for the rebels. If we begin to walk wearily, the time is not far off when they will break down.

The Copperhead Misfortune.

The political effect of General Sherman's victory is obvious. Not even cowards talk about armistice and negotiation when their own side is winning substantial victories. It is for the defeated to cry "Hold—enough!" And everybody said when the good news came from Atlanta, this kills the Chicago peace platform. So it does. Only some great disaster to Union armies can now save the peace platform and the party that stands upon it from overwhelming repudiation by the people. If the Chicago Convention were yet to be held, no armistice plank would by any means get into its platform. But the mistake of the Democratic leaders is irretrievable. They cannot blot out the fatal words. The friends of the Union have only to stand firm and push forward recruits to our armies, and they will win such victories over the rebellion as shall assure a complete political triumph at the polls in November.

A Copperhead Duty.

It has been suggested that it would be becoming and truthful if the copperheads at forthcoming ratification meetings should pass a resolution to wear crape for thirty days in honor of their late friend and colleague, JOHN MORGAN.

Speech of Secretary Seward.

Why Mr. Lincoln Should be Re-elected

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION REVIEWED.

The Draft---The Slavery Question---Our Victories---The Glorious End that is near at Hand.

On Saturday evening last a large crowd of the citizens of Auburn, New York, including several hundred volunteers who were waiting to be mustered into the service of the United States, congregated in the grounds adjoining William H. Seward's residence in that city, and called for the Secretary to address them. In response to the invitation Mr. Seward came forward and addressed them as follows:—

MY DEAR FRIENDS—It is so that I like to see you come—marching to the time of national airs, under the folds of the old national flag. I thank you for this hospitable and patriotic welcome. It proves that though you deal rigorously with your public servants, exacting reasons for their policy, energy in their conduct of affairs, and explanations for failures and disappointments in their administration, yet you are nevertheless just, because you willingly allow them to rejoice with you when you have successes, victories and triumphs to celebrate.

The news that brings us together is authentic. This is not—we do not meet upon rumor. It falls with the echoes of the capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan, which I understand to be the particulars of Farragut's glorious naval battle, in the Bay of Mobile—a battle equaled by no other in American history but the naval achievements of the same veteran Admiral at New Orleans, at Fort Hudson; and which have no parallel in naval warfare but the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar. (A voice—"I wish we were all Farraguts.") Well, my friend, I know the Admiral well, and I confess that we all can't be Farraguts. Indeed, very few of us can. By the way, every body admired Farragut's heroism in climbing the topmast to direct the battle. But there was another "particular" of that contest that no less forcibly illustrates his heroic character. "Admiral," said one of his officers, the night before the battle, "won't you consent to give Jack a glass of grog in the morning—not enough to make him drunk, but just enough to make him fight cheerfully." "Well," replied the Admiral, "I have been to sea considerable, and have seen a battle or two, but I never found that I wanted rum to enable me to do my duty. I will order two cups of good coffee to each man at two o'clock, and at eight o'clock I will pipe all hands to breakfast in Mobile Bay." And he did give Jack the coffee, and then he went up to the masthead and did it.

A dispute whether the present King of Denmark, who succeeded to the throne last winter, is lawful heir to the crown of those states, has, brought about the civil war in that country, which, through German intervention, has just now ended with the dismemberment of the Danish kingdom. It is remarkable since that civil wars produced by disputed successions invariably begin with resistence by some one or more of the states or provinces which constitute the kingdom, empire, or republic which is disturbed. It was so with the United States of Mexico. It was so in the United States of Columbia, now the confederate republic of Venezuela. Now, it is certain, that in 1860 we elected Abraham Lincoln lawfully and constitutionally, to be President of the United States for four years. Seven of the States immediately thereon, rushed into disunion, and, summoning eight more to their alliance, they set up a revolutionary government. They levied war against us to effect a separation and establish a distinct sovereignty and independency. We accepted the war in defence of the Union. The only grievance of the insurgents was that their choice of John C. Breckinridge for President was constitutionally overruled in the election of Lincoln. They proceeded to try and set up, and did set up, the executive power of the United States is now, therefore, by force practically suspended between two rivals for power. Jefferson Davis, the constitutional President, Abraham Lincoln.

The victory at Atlanta comes at the right place. The rebellious district is in the shape of an egg. It presents equal resistance on its whole surface. But if you could break the shell at either of the two ends—Richmond and Atlanta—the whole must crumble to pieces. While Sherman, under Grant, has wisely struck the big end, Meade, under Grant, has been striking just as hard blows upon the lesser end. So when the world will now be amazed to see it has grown brittle with the exhaustion of vitality within. This glorious victory comes in good time for another reason. Just now we are calling upon the people for three hundred thousand more volunteers, if you will—drafted men, if we must—to end the war. You were getting a little tired of long delays and disappointed expectations. In Indiana a portion of the people, instigated by rebel plotters, at the Clifton House, in Canada, were importing British revolvers, by means which passed the custom-house as stationery, under pretence of arming to defend themselves, but really to resist the draft and bring back insurrgents armed to the gun, through a subordinate and auxiliary civil war. True, no arms have been imported here; yet delegates went out from among you, and sat down in council at Chicago with the Indiana conspirators, and agreed with them not only that that importation of arms should be defended in the election canvass, but also to demand that the control of the federal power in that success in restoring the Union is unattainable.

Already under the influence of the cheering news from Atlanta all the discontent and this despondency have disappeared. *We shall have no draft, because the army is being reinforced at the rate of forty thousand men per day by the volunteers.* May I not add that this victory at Atlanta comes in good time, as the victory in Mobile Bay does, to vindicate the wisdom and the energy of the war administration. Farragut's fleet did not make itself, nor did he make it. It was prepared by the Secretary of the Navy, and in that small record of his services this war truthfully and impartially shall write that since the days of Carnot no man has organized war with ability equal to that of Stanton. But suspicions as the occasion it has nevertheless failed to bring out some whom we might have expected here. Why are they not here? Since in the victories of the day thrill the hearts of the lovers of freedom throughout the world? Alas! that it must be confessed, it is a party spirit. Some are Democrats. All of them are partisans. Some are republicans who cannot rejoice in the national victories, because this war, for the life of the nation, is not in all respects conducted according to their own peculiar radical ideas and theories. *They want guarantees for swift and universal and complete emancipation or they do not want the nation saved.* Others stay away because they want to be assured that in coming out of the revolutionary storm the ship of state will be found exactly as the same organization as when the tempest assailed it, or they do not want the ship saved at all, as if anybody could give such guarantees in the name of a people of thirty millions. Others are democrats.

They received from their fathers the axiom that only democrats could save the country, and they must save it by democratic formulæ and combinations which the progress of the age has forever exploded. They cannot come up to the level of the requirements of the time in their narrow and hereditary bigotry. Others of both the republican and democratic parties are willing that the nation shall be saved, provided it is done by some one of their chosen and idolized chiefs, which chief they mutually denounce and revile. They cannot honor Grant, and Sherman, and Farragut, and Meade because by such homage they fear that Fremont and McClellan's fame may be eclipsed. Nevertheless there are enough here of the right sort, and there are more in Ohio and Indiana, but who, taking that word in a partisan sense, are republicans no longer, and men who once were democrats, but who, taking that word in its narrow application, are democrats no longer, although they are now Union men, because they found out at the beginning of this tremendous civil war, or at some period in its progress, that no man, no party, no formula, could preserve, could save the Union, but them only the people could save it, and they could save coming patriotsand Union men.

Yes, my friends, when the war shall be ended in the restoration of the Union no man then living will exult in the recollection that during its continuance he was either a Radical or a Conservative, a Republican or a Democrat, but every man will claim to have been throughout an unreserved and unconditional Union man. But why should party spirit, especially at this juncture, divide the American people? And why should I, a member of the Executive Administration, allude to it on such an occasion as this? The answer is at hand. The Constitution of our country commands that Administration to surrender its power to the people, and the people to designate agents to assume and exercise them for four years. You review the executive government in a condition very different and highly improved. We found it practicably expelled from the whole country south of the Delaware, the Ohio and the Missouri, with the most of the army and the navy betrayed or fallen into the hands of the insurgents, and a new and treasonable confederacy, with the indirect but effective cooperation of foreign powers, establishing itself on the Gulf of Mexico. We cheerfully give the credit of recovering that region, and consequering armies, and a triumphant navy, with the hateful Confederacy falling into pieces, and the rebellious States, one after another, returning to their allegiance.

Regarding myself now, therefore, not as a secretary, but simply as one of the people, I declare, and of this by no means do I undertake into whose hands the precious trust shall now be confided. We might wish to avoid, or at least to postpone, that duty until the present fearful crisis is passed. But it cannot be—it ought not to be avoided or adjourned. It is a constitutional trial, and the nation must go through it deliberately and bravely. I shall therefore cheerfully submit for your consideration the course which I have concluded to adopt, and the reason for it. First, I beg you to remember that the present is a time of unusually customary Presidential election. It occurs in the midst of a civil war, arising out of a disputed succession to the executive power. Disputed successions are the most frequent in monarchies. A dispute about the succession of the President periodically begets an abortive or real revolution in each one of the Spanish and American republics. So the disputed succession of the Spanish throne begot that memorable thirty years war which convulsed all Europe, and disputed succession of England was the lawful Presidents brought on the present civil war, with the consequence of French intervention in Mexico.

The war is waged by the usurper to expel that constitutional President from the capital, which in some sort is constantly held in siege, and to conquer the States which loyally adhere to him. The war is maintained on our side to suppress the usurper, and to bring the insurgent States back under the authority of the constitutional President. The case is at this crisis. It is clear, therefore, that we are fighting to make Abraham Lincoln President of the whole United States, under the election of 1860, to continue until the 4th of March, 1865. In voting for a President of the United States, can we wisely or safely vote out the identical person whom with force and arms we are fighting into the Presidency? You justly say no. It would be nothing less than to give up the very object of the war at the ballot-box. The moral strength which makes our loyal position impregnable would pass from us; and when that moral strength has passed away material forces are no longer effective, or even available. By such a proceeding we shall have agreed with the enemy and given him the victory. But in this agreement the policy with which the same parties now contracting actually ushered in disunion in 1861. In the closing hours of the administration of James Buchanan. Yes, my dear friends, when we of this Administration came into our places, in March, 1861, we found there existing just the system which is now recommended at Chicago, namely: First, a treasonable confederacy, in arms against the Federal authority. Second, a truce between the Government of the United States and the rebels—a veritable armistice, which was so constructed that while the national ports and forts were thoroughly invested along the seacoast and rivers by the insurgents, they could be neither reinforced nor supplied even with food by the Government. Third, a languid debate, with a view to an ultimate National Convention, which the rebels haughtily despised and contemptuously rejected.

What were the alternatives left us? Either to surrender ourselves and the government at discretion, or to summon the people to arms, terminate the armistice, adjourn the demoralizing debate, and repossess ourselves of the national forts and ports. And now, has all the treasure that has been poured forth, and all the precious blood that has been poured forth, gone for nothing else than to secure an ignominious retreat and return, at the end of four years, to the hopeless imbecility existing at the process of national dissolution, which existed when Abraham Lincoln took into his hands the reins of government? Every one of you know that but for that accession of Abraham Lincoln just at that time the Union would in less than six months have fallen into absolute and irretrievable ruin. Now, all these things, national and political questions, as well questions affecting slavery as others, which shall then be existing between individuals and States and the Federal Government, will arise before the people the civil war began, or whether they grew out of it, will, by force of the Constitution, pass over to the arbitrament of courts of law and to the councils of legislation. Is there not unsophisticated enough to expect that conspirators, while yet unsubdued and exercising in unresisted despotism in the insurrectionary States, will even sue for or accept an amnesty based on the surrender of the power they have so recklessly usurped. Nevertheless, I know that if any such conspirator should tender his submission upon such terms, he will at once receive a candid hearing, and an answer promptly and purely by a decree for peace, with the maintenance of the Union.

Personal.

The rebel guerrilla chieftains are rapidly disappearing. Ashby and Morgan are dead, and the Louisville *Journal* of Saturday reports that Quantrell, the scourge of the border, has created great consternation in Kentucky lately, is totally blind from the effects of a wound.

The London papers announce the marriage of the notorious Belle Boyd to a United States naval officer, Lieutenant Samuel W. Hardinge. The ceremony took place in London on the 25th ultimo, and the bridegroom proposes to run the blockade and offer his services to the rebels.

A young man in Greensboro, Vt., went to the provost marshal last week to put in a substitute before the draft, but was exempted, and paid a man $400, to go as his recruit.

A child five years old was poisoned at Montgomery, last week, by eating strychnine, which had been carelessly left in a bureau drawer, where the prying little fingers found it.

The Magic, of Bristol, R. I., a boat which beat everything easily at the Bridgeport Regatta, was built and is owned and sailed by a blind man.

The Augury of Success.

We have come just to the time that is to test us and that is to decide the fate of the nation. If we hold steadily on, we shall save it, and that quickly. It is impossible to think that we are about to give back now. The stake is too great—we have done too much already. We cannot afford to lose all that we have gained merely for the want of a little resolution in the critical time when the decision is just ready to be made up. Let every man, then, make up his mind to stand by. The patriotic way is the best way. It is the cheap way. It is the safe way. And if anybody tells us how hard it is getting to be, the answer is: "*By that we know that it is short.*"

Our Grounds of Hope.

The loyal nation must not allow itself to forget what immense advantages have already been gained. We have nearly half the land on which the rebellion stood at first. We control the great river that cuts it in two; and that it never can take from us again, unless we surrender it. We occupy its first commercial city. Our navy, hammering year by year on the coast, has nailed up the Carolina and Georgia ports, with Pensacola and Mobile. The old flag flies over the larger part of the fallen fortresses. We have strongholds on the James river, and within a days' march of Richmond, that can never be wrested from us. Is this a condition of things that should bring a manly people to think that the rebellion can never be subdued?

McClellan's Acceptance.

A letter from New York of the 6th to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, says:

The democracy are making great preparations for the *fete* of Thursday, when the Chicago Committee are to wait upon Gen. McClellan to tender him the nomination. The General, it is understood, has accepted both the nomination and the platform—the latter without the least qualification or reservation. He leaves his residence at Orange, N. J., this evening, and from now till the election, will take up his abode here, in order to be in easier communication with his friends.

On the contrary, the Evening *Post* says:

There is a report that Gen. McClellan will accept the nomination tendered him by the Chicago Convention, but intends at the same time to shift the ground a good deal, and give the platform the cut direct.

DISUNION AND HARMONY.—It is stated that when the news of the Chicago nominations was received in the rebel army at Petersburgh, it was greeted with the most vociferous cheering along the lines. All the deserters who came in agreed in stating that this loud cheering, which was heard distinctly in our camps, was on account of the nomination of McClellan and Pendleton. The fact, together with the platform of the Copperheads, has changed materially the tone of the army toward McClellan.

HON. LEWIS CASS DENOUNCES THE COPPERHEAD PLATFORM.—The Chicago *Tribune* learns from undoubted authority that Hon. Lewis Cass pronounces the Democratic platform a most ignominious surrender to the rebels, and says that he cannot support it.

To lose an expected happiness, to renounce a whole future, is a keener suffering than that caused by the ruin of a bliss experienced, however complete it may have been.—Is not hope better than memory?

General Intelligence.

A correspondent of the Trenton (N. J.) *State Gazette*, who is furnishing statistics of the crops of that State, says "the yield per acre of improved land of wheat, rye, corn and oats, in New Jersey, is a fraction under nine bushels per acre, while in the State of New York, the same crops only yield a fraction above four and three-quarter bushels per acre of improved land." The potato crop, from the statistics given, appears to be a large one.

The bark Imogen, bound from Algoa Bay to London, on the 21st of June, in latitude 34 22 South, longitude 22 38 East, deserted the upper part of a ship's deck house with a man on it. The poor fellow, a Prussian seaman, had been eight nights and seven days drifting about. His ship, the D. S. Choate, of Portland, Me., with rice, from Barcelon for Falmouth, was struck on the 15th of June by a heavy sea which knocked the deck-house off. She shortly afterwards settled, and is supposed to have drawn down her boat, in which the crew had attempted to escape.

There was something of a panic at the New York Broadway theatre Tuesday evening. A portion of the scenery took fire, and immediately thereupon many of the audience got up and rushed to the doors. Some of the ushers, however, succeeded into into the passage ways and threatened to knock down the fugitives if they did not at once subside. This had the desired effect. The crowd returned to their seats, order was restored and the play went on.

The annual convention of the Veterinary Medical Association of the United States, assembled in New York on Tuesday. Representatives were present from this State, New Jersey, New York, Maine, Massachusetts, Ohio and Delaware. Josiah H. Stickney, Esq., of Boston, presided. The object of the Association are to establish mutual fellowship among the members, and to solicit their views and practice on the many diseases to which the horse is subject, in order to advance the science.

The prohibition of the sale of fire arms beyond the limits of the United States is to be removed. This will enable many parties who have manufactured muskets extensively for the Government, and have accumulated large quantities for which there is no sale here, to sell abroad, and thus be reimbursed for their outlay, for their expensive machinery.

The coopers employed by the Government in Washington, are on a strike. They demand three dollars per day. The stone cutters working on the capitol received their demand, four dollars per day.

General Ewing, commanding the district of Western Kentucky, issued an order of August 20th, requiring Judges of quarterly courts in each county to call together the Justices comprising the County Court, and direct them to levy a sufficient sum to arm, mount, and pay fifty men raised within such county, and maintain them until further orders. Whereupon Gov. Bramlette, issued a proclamation denying that Ewing has any civil or military authority for this purpose, and that his order is to be in derogation of the laws of Kentucky, and to be in conflict with the right and liberty of a loyal people. He therefore forbids the Justices from making such levy of taxes, and calls upon all officers who favor the execution of Ewing's order, to resign.

The greatest remedy of the age is Sherman's pills. They operate as a cathartic upon rebels and as an emetic upon their opponents, while they are a capital tonic for Union men.

A Columbus, Ohio, despatch, dated the 7th, says: The Woolgrowers of this State intend to have a Mass meeting in Columbus about State Fair time. Two Mexican officers were at the Neil House to day, on their way to see Father Abraham at Washington—General Francisco N. Re Cordon and Major J. Eldridge. They both looked as though they ought to be Yankees. Their uniforms were got up in great agony with flowers, wreaths, &c.

There is a woman in Troy, New York, who has been married four times to soldiers since the war commenced, and is now a widow. Many more widows may be able to get along without marrying again.

A private soldier, who has recently arrived from the rebel prison at Andersonville, Georgia publishes the "secrets of his prison house." He says I have seen 150 bodies waiting passage to the 'dead house,' to be buried with those who died in hospital. The average of deaths during the earlier months was thirty a day; at the time I left the average was over one hundred and thirty.

A Hartford paper says that Mr. Ames, of Falls Village, Ct., in trying one of his wrought iron guns recently, loaded it to within fourteen inches of the muzzle with powder and wadding; then put in a projectile eighteen inches long, projecting from the muzzle one-third of its length; then placed the gun against an embankment ten feet thick, composed of several logs, and packed with earth, and set a slow match to the gun and fired it. The gun recoiled sixty feet, and drove the projectile entirely through the solid embankment of iron and earth.

A plan has been chosen for the new Masonic Hall in Boston, to take the place of the building destroyed by fire some weeks ago. Iron stone, and cement will make the new Hall fireproof, and the architecture is Gothic.

While all other ponds and streams have showed unmistakable signs of the drought, Walden's pond in Massachusetts (Thoreau's favorite) steadily rose during the worst of the season.

The total valuation of the city of Providence is $79,999,800, an increase of $18,584,000 since last year. The rate of taxation is $7 on $1,000; amount of taxation, $559,993.

The barbers of Hartford have bound themselves unto each other in the penalty of fifty dollars, to shave no man henceforth on Sundays.

The proprietors of the cassimere mills at Rockville, Ct., raised the wages of their operatives ten per cent. on the first instant.

Sunflowers are growing in the city of Boston, in the burying ground between the Tremont House and Park Street Church.

Upwards of $20,000 have been raised on the proposed subscription of $100,000 in aid of Middlebury College.

DIED:

VARNER—On Thursday morning, September 8th, at the residence of Mrs. James C. Watt, CHARLES BRADLEY, infant son of G. W. and L. R. Varner, aged 2 months and 3 days.

Funeral to take place at 10 o'clock this (Friday) morning.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED---BOARDING FOR A Gentleman and Wife, in a private family, within twenty minutes' walk of the Post office. References given and required. Address Box 572, Pittsburgh. sep9-3t

WANTED---THREE OR FOUR ROOMS in the first or second story, by a young couple, by the 1st of October. The lower part of city preferred. Address X X, this office. References given. sep9-1w

U. L. A.--THE UNION COUNCIL of the city of Pittsburgh will meet at Wilkins' Hall, on Saturday evening, the 10th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. Members of other Councils are respectfully invited to be present, as business of importance will be brought before the Council.

By order of the President. sep9-2t

FOURTH GREAT AUCTION SALE of those choice BUILDING LOTS in Maple sub-division of Braddocksfield, on MONDAY afternoon, September 12th, at 2 o'clock, on the premises. About one hundred of these beautiful lots have been sold within the last month, and many of them are now being improved.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance in one and two years, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage.—$10 cash to be paid on each lot, when sold, as part of cash payment. Excursion trains, as heretofore, will leave both the Pennsylvania and Connellsville Depots, at the same hour, one o'clock, precisely, on day of sale, returning at 6, and taking grown persons (ladies or gentlemen) to and from the sale free of charge. No tickets required, and no boys allowed upon the train. Plans to be had at the Auction Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street. A. M'ILVAINE,

sep9-3t Auctioneer.

WANTED.—A Small Oil Barge or Flat, suitable for emptying Oil into, to be pumped up into tanks. Apply at No. 11 Wood street. sep8-1f

OHIO VALLEY OIL CO.

Subscribers to the stock of the above Company are hereby notified that all subscriptions must be paid in to the undersigned, S. Beymer, No. 76 Wood street, on or before the 15th inst. Any subscriptions remaining unpaid after that date will be forfeited to the Company. JOHN FLEMING,

sep8 President.

SOLDIERS AND VOLMNTEERS, ATTENTION!—You are hereby notified to call at the VARIETY AND FANCY GOODS HEADQUARTERS, and receive your articles necessary for Camp Life, very cheap and good, of

FOERSTER & SCHWARZ,

sep8-6-o-d 164 Smithfield st., above 6th.

JOHN H. EDWARDS, ... I. L. EDWARDS

EDWARDS & CO., PETROLEUM COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 130 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

References—Drexel & Co., Dallett & Son, Fearons & Smith, Philadelphia; Beckham & Long, Pittsburgh; Jas. Blenkley, Esq., Cashier First National Bank, Franklin, Venango county, Pa. sep8 6m

SEAL PRESSES AND GENERAL ENGRAVING,

Room No. 5, 26 Fifth Street.

sep7-3m J. B. SEYMOUR.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE COMPANY, } September 2, 1864. }

THE PRESIDENT AND MANAGERS of the Monongahela Bridge Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the Banking House of N. Holmes & Sons, on and after the 12th inst.

N. HOLMES, Treasurer.

sep7-3t

THE GLYDE OIL COMPANY—Books of Subscription to the Stock of the GLYDE OIL COMPANY are now open at the office, People's Insurance Company, Corner of Fifth and Wood streets. sep6-3t

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—We have associated with us in the GLASS MANUFACTURING BUSINESS ROBERT MACLARDY and JOHN H. MCKELVY, to take effect from and after AUGUST 8 1, 1864.

The style of the firm will remain as heretofore.

aug1-lwd-new WM. MCCULLY & CO.

EUREKA LUBRICATING OILS—Warranted superior to Lard, or half the price. Manufactured by PERRY, HALL & CO., sep11-1m No. 8 Market st., cor. Second

City Intelligence.

Arrest—Resistance—Exciting Chase.

A woman appeared before Alderman Butler yesterday and made an affirmation, in which she charged a man named Jessee Price with having committed an unprovoked and aggravated assault and battery upon her. The information was drawn up in due form and sworn to by the prosecutrix, and it so happened that Price just then passed the office in company with Jack Mink and John Hanlin, and the Alderman at once arrested him. He, however, refused to go with the officer, and Mink and Hanlin advised him not to go, Mink swearing that he should not go, and the Alderman could not take him. This threat somewhat nettled the Alderman, who at once dropped Price and tackled Mink, who made a desperate resistance. At this juncture of affairs the Alderman was reinforced by Officer Kemp, of the Mayor's police, to whom he turned over Mink and proceeded to look after Price, who in the meantime had given "leg bail," whereupon Butler gave chase, and after an exciting race, through streets, lanes, alleys and courts, which, if correctly measured, it is thought would exceed ten miles, he succeeded in overhauling and capturing him. Arrived at the office, Price at once settled the difficulty with the woman, and thus saved himself further trouble and expense. Not so, however, with Mink, who was fined for an attempt to rescue a prisoner, as well as disorderly conduct, in the sum of $15, and, in default of payment, was sent to jail for fifteen days. As Hanlin had committed no overt act in the matter of the rescue, he was let off.

Recruiting Yesterday.

On account of the extreme inclemency of the weather, the number of men offering yesterday at the different recruiting offices was sensibly diminished. There are now so many of the sub-districts "out of the draft," and a number of others nearly so, that the demand for men to fill quotas has nearly slacked off, and the rates of local bounties are coming down, and for the time there seems to be a disposition on both sides to hold off, the men in hopes of getting larger bounties, and Committees expecting to get them at still less rates. Matters will find their level in a day or two, when we may expect to see recruiting receive a new impetus. Captain Moorhead mustered forty-one men yesterday for the new organizations. This would seem to be a large falling off, but when it is remembered, as before stated, that so many districts have their quotas in, and so many others nearly full, the matter will not excite surprise. The local bounty still holds up to twelve and $400, and even $500, where a few instances in which men were procured for $375. We would advise those who contemplate volunteering to enlist in this locality and not wait for higher bounties. There is more likelihood that they will come down instead of going up.

Captain Dodge in the City.

Captain Dodge, Deputy U. S. Provost Marshal for Pennsylvania arrived in this city yesterday evening from Harrisburg. We, of course, are not acquainted with the nature of the business which brings Captain Dodge to our city. Should it not be out of the line of his duty we trust he will pay a visit to Camp Renoylds before he returns. Large numbers of men are now there, in whose interests and welfare, as a high military officer, he has a direct and deep interest. Those men are loud in their complaints of the manner in which they are treated by those in authority at the camp, and it is alike due to both men and officers that some one, disinterested and competent, should investigate the matter. Captain Dodge would be a disinterested party, and we know of no one more competent to make the investigation. If he will take the time to visit the camp his practised eye will enable him at once to detect whether or no it is properly laid out, and the drainage what it should be; and from his knowledge of the kind treatment due a soldier in camp he could decide whether the complaints of the men had any foundation in justice.

Doings in the Hospital.

The sick and disabled men in the U. S. A. General Hospital, in the Ninth Ward, concluded to celebrate Sherman's late victory at Atlanta in accordance with the proclamation of the President. But where was the powder to come from? They appealed to the officer in charge, who, remembering that his hosp

Artificial Limbs.
A. G. Neubert.....13 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....58 Fourth st.
C. Helmbold.....96 Smithfield st.

Auction Sales.
T. A. McClelland.....85 Fifth street.

Advertising Agents.
G. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

Banks.
First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fourth st
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fifth st
Allegheny Bank.....Fourth st
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st
Citizens' Bank...corner Wood and Diamond alley

Ban ers.
N. Holmes & Son.....57 Market street.

Boots and Shoes.
S. Daisell.....132 Smithfield St.
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st
Davis, Clarke & Co.....92 Wood street,

Bakers.
S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.
Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Short sts.

Bill Poster.
James Thackrey.....160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Bolt and Nut Works.
Hubley, Adams & Co.....73 Water street.

Brass Works.
Mansfield & Fitzsimmons.13 Second near Short st.
Cadman & Crawford.....cor. Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets

Commission Merchants.
R. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Charles C. Balsley.....No. 179 Liberty street.

Cotton Manufacturers.
Park, Painter & Co.149 First and 122 Second street
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street

Cloaks and Mantillas.
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store73 Market st.

Coal Dealers.
Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers.
Cornwell & Kerr.....8 St. Clair street.

Cutlery.
James Bown.....136 Wood street.

Dry Goods.
J. W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....21 Fifth st
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
E. R. Gardner.....98 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

Druggists.
Joseph Fleming...corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts
R. L. Fahnestock & Co.& 78 Wood & 91 Fourth st.
Park & Bull, Federal street, Allegheny.

Dentists.
G. W. Spencer.....226 Penn st
Quincy A. Smith.....278 Penn st

Foundries.
Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Wm. G. Price.cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.
Patterson, Erbe & Co., Grosvenor st., Birmingham.

Freight Agents.
Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.
Wm. Bagaley.....78 and 80 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson.....221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co.,corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.
Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.
C. Ihmsen & Son.....133 First street.

Hatters.
Wm. Fleming.....130 Wood st

Hardware.
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....50 Wood st.

House and Sign Painters.
Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.
Barry & Brother.....294 cor. 7th and Liberty sts.

Hotels.
National.....McKeesport
Union.....Philadelphia
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Belvidere.....Harrisburg
Jones House.....Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillipscor. Market and Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....97 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....88 Water st.

Insurance Offices.
H. L. Ringwalt, Life Ins. Co.....67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....67 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.....86 Water st.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....101 Wood st

Jewelers.
Dunseath & Co.....86 Fifth street.
John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth street.

Lawyers.
McMaster & Gazzam.....86 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....83 Diamond street.
W. J. & Hall Patterson.....144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....136 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.
Kreba & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Merchant Tailors.
M. John S. Lee.....No. 48 St. Clair st.
Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....10 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr.....13 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....83 Fifth street.

Machinists.
J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.
Dewerlz, Kirmse & Co.....139 Third street.

Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co.....89 Water st.

Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Notions.
Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.
John Murdock, Jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.
Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co.cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....97 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.
A. Hand.....86 Hand street.
Rider & Clark.....38 Water and 122 Front st., Pittsburgh; at Broadst., New York.

Opticians.
G. F. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

Pictere Frame Manufacturer.
H. D. Brecht.....126 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.
Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
James King.....No. 97 Fourth street.

Photographs.
W. J. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.
B. L. H. Dabb.....48 St. Clair street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
S. S. Bryan.....9 Fourth st.
R. McLain & Co.....102 Fourth street.
F. Terrence.....180 Penn st.
G. S. Bates.....Butler street, Lawrenceville.

Railroads.
Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.
Eli Young.....129 and 131 Smithfield street.
Vierheller & Roesing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilmert.....32 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.
Sanger.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st
Park, Brother & Co.....157 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....37 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
R. H. Palmer.....54 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chantry.....Fifth st.
E. Axthelm.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.
Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.
E. Megraw.....31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl.....Third st.

Upholsterers.
E. Edmonson & Co.....96and 98 Third street.

Vitrol Manufactory.
James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.
J. Seiferth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.
R. Honegger.....351 Liberty street.

Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes.....197 Market street.

SCHOOL BOOKS USED IN THE FEMALE COLLEGE—
Osgood's Spellers and Readers.
Goodrich's Arts & Manufactures.
Mitchell's and McNally's Geographies.
Fraser's Grammars.
Cutter's Physiology.
Ray's Algebras.
Worcester's History.
Greenleaf's Arithmetics.
Johnston's Philosophy and Chemistry.
Beecher's Domestic Economy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Bullionstock's Latin Books.
Spencer's French Books.
Woodbury's German Books, &c., &c.
School Stationery, Paper, Pens, Copy Books, Pencils, Rulers, Slates, Ink, &c., &c., for sale by
CHAS. C. MELLOR, 81 Wood street,
se30

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.
Corner of Ross and Diamond streets.
FACULTY—Geo. Woods, L. L. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science; Jos. F. Grigor, M. A., Prof. of the Greek Language and Literature; Hon. Henry W. Williams, M. A., Prof. of Law; Sylvester Burnham, M. D., Prof. of Mathematics; Geo. Y. Barker, B. Fh. M. D., Prof. Natural Science; Dorville Libby, B. A., Principal of Preparatory Department; Rev. S. B. Williams, M. A., Prof. of the Latin Language and Literature; Rev. Wm. M. Cornell, L. L. D., Prof. of Physical Training, Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene; Alphonse D. Danse, Teacher of the French Language; Rudolph Leonhart, Teacher of the German Language.
The best advantages are offered to students in the Preparatory English, Classical, Collegiate or Scientific course. The next term will commence September 1st. se1-3w

BRANCH OF A. N. YORK HOUSE.
D. KAISER & SON,
DEALERS IN
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, and
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 166 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.
Have just received a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of fine Beavers, heavy Cassimeres, Velvet and Woolen Vestings, &c., &c.
Also, Gleasons' Fashion Report.
Merchant Tailors are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. au30-2m

OFFICE OF NATIONAL MINING COMPANY, }
PITTSBURGH, August 27, 1864. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the National Mining Company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars per share on the capital stock of said Company, payable on Thursday, 1st September, 1864, to Stockholders of record at the close of business this day. Eastern Stockholders will be paid at the office of J. W. CLARK & CO., transfer agents, Milk st., Boston.
au30-1m JAMES M. COOPER, Sec'y and Treas.

COLUMBIA OIL STOCK.
172 shares of Columbia oil stock.
Apply to B. McLAIN & CO.
se6t

SHOT GUNS, single and double barreled, the only large stock in this city; for sale by JAMES BOWN,
se6 136 Wood street.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.
QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

Why do you give from $18 to $25 for a full set of Teeth, on Vulcanite, when you can get a better article for from $12 to $15. By a division of labor, each man devoting himself to a particular branch of an art, perfection is assured. It is thus I am enabled to supply an article, unequalled for beauty and excellence. Call and see specimens, and you will be convinced.
A full set on Vulcanite. Plain Teeth, $8 and up.
A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful Gums and the plate highly polished, for $12 to $15; not $18, $20 and $25 as we have known to be charged in this city, under the pretence that it was a superior article. See, compare and decide. I guarantee this very best at $12 to $15 for a full set, $25 to $30 for a double suction set.
Work on Gold and Silver at proportionate rates.
Dr. J. SCOTT has charge of the Operative Department, where TEETH are EXTRACTED daily, without pain, by a perfectly safe and pleasant process, without the use of chloroform. au20

IRON.

M. WHITMORE...C. H. WOLFF...S. J. DUFF...T. H. LANE
WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.,
(Sign of the Anvil.) Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh. jul1

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS.
WAREHOUSE:
No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,
fe12-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. SPANG.....C. R. HERRON.....J. W. CHALFANT.
SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,
ETNA IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE:
Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET,
ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
AGENCY-HOUSE: No. 121 WATER STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. LLOYD.....GEORGE BLACK.
LLOYD & BLACK.
KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.
ALSO,
SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.
WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts
my2:6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE: Nos. 100 Water and 158 First streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JONES & LAUGHLINS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common and best refined, charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.
Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES. [se23

STEEL.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA
PARK BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, all Sizes,
Warranted equal to any Imported or Manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First, and 120 and 122 Second streets, Pittsburgh. se7

THE SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cast, Spring, Plow and Saw Steel, Springs, Axles, Crowbars, Vices, &c.
WAREHOUSE: 83 WATER and 100 FIRST streets
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,
JONES, BOYD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL,
ALSO,
Spring, Plow and A. B. Steel, Springs and Axles,
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST STREET. [fe13-1y

HUSSEY, WELLS & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL.
Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad, Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works Corner Hazelton and Pike streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Warranted equal to the best English Steel.
Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. se9

PIANOS.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.
A very large assortment of these and all other Musical Instruments, for sale by
HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,
No. 53 Fifth street,
jy13 Kleber & Bros. old stand.

WAMELINK & BARR,
No. 13 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street,
Sole Agents for the celebrated Bradbury, Schomacker & Co.'s Gold and Silver Prize Medal
PIANOS,
Cheaper and will stand in tune longer than any other PIANOS made. Also, Smith's Harmoniums and Melodeons and Musical Goods generally at the lowest Eastern cash prices. Pianos to let. Tuning and repairing done at the shortest notice. Sheet Music bound with neatness and dispatch. jy24

RESTAURANTS.

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. WILLIAMS,
sep9-1y Proprietor.

WILLIAM RUECKEISEN'S
PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,
No. 47 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style. All the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. jul0-1y

PETER WILBERT'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. fe5-1y

OPEN AGAIN.—
E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oct7-1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)
se7-1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 46 Smithfield street,
oct28-1y PITTSBURGH.

JOHN GANGWISCH.
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY,
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,
jy30-1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

THE LAST WEEK!—SAVE YOUR MONEY!!—Next Saturday, the 10th of September, is the last day on which United States Taxes for LICENSES, INCOMES, CARRIAGES, and SILVER PLATE can be paid in that part of Allegheny county comprised in the 22d District, without the addition of the TEN PER CENT. PENALTY. Those who wish to save their money, should call immediately at the Internal Revenue Office, 67 Water street, Allegheny.
se6-1w DAVID N. WHITE, Collector.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER, for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au13-6m

GROCERS.

RIDER & CLARK,
Commission Merchants
AND FACTORS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
OILS, CANDLES, &c.
96 Water and 122 Front st., Pittsburgh, 21 Broad st., New York.
Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....C. BEITER.
GRAFF & BEITER,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Dealers in Produce generally.
Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au25-6m

R. HONEGGER.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CATAWBA
AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
Liberty street, No. 331, Pittsburgh.
au15-1y

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
TIERNAN AND GETTY'S
No. 55 OHIO street, corner of Diamond,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
200 bbls. Rye Whisky, 3 years old.
10 " " 9 "
50 " Pure Brandy.
100 " Rectified Whisky.
20 " Port Wine.
10 " Blackberry Brandy.
10 " Cherry "
15 " Madera Wine.
10 " Cherry Wine.
10 " Holland Gin.
5 " Jamaica Rum.
au10-1m.

CHARLES C. BALSLEY,
Produce and Commission Merchant,
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.
No. 179 Liberty street,
au4 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,
No. 12 Smithfield street,
100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
200,000 lbs Plain Hams;
150,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
300,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
20,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
my18

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOH S. DILWORTH.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield.
ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY
WHOLESALE GROCER,
No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se7-1

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.
MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
Nos. 221 and 223 corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

G. B. JONES.....C. B. JONES
GEORGE B. JONES & SON,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND BOAT FINISHERS, dealers in Manilla Rope, Oakum, Oils, Pitch and Pittsburgh manufactured articles, No. 141 Water street, above the Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. se6

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIBEL
JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,
jn1 Pittsburgh.

CLOTHING.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
83 *WOOD STREET,*
MERCHANT TAILORS
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
An entire new stock
UNDERCLOTHING.
Constantly receiving the latest novelties in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
and warranted to give satisfaction, as to fit, comfort, beauty and durability. au2

BISSELL'S BLOCK
WM. H. McGEE,
No. 10 St. Clair Street,
WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Buyers to his stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest styles of Goods to be found at first class houses. Gents wishing a Suit of Clothes made to order will please call and examine goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.
W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor,
my27 No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.
my18

ATTORNEYS.

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER
se9 No. 114 Fifth street.

JNO. H. HAMPTON.....W. C. MORELAND
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
No. 98 DIAMOND STREET,
my5 PITTSBURGH, PA

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH
my18

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED, SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office: No. 89 Grant street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Call with Discharge and two witnesses. [jy26

GILBERT M. M'MASTER.....JOSEPH M. GAZZAM
MCMASTER & GAZZAM,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Office, No. 98 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Particular attention paid to Collections in Allegheny and adjoining counties. jel-1y

THE BOUNTY OF $100,
DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,
CAN NOW BE COLLECTED in
FROM TEN TO TWENTY DAYS' TIME.
CALL WITH DISCHARGE,
Or address
ARTHURS & RIDDELL,
No. 136 FOURTH STREET,
je26-1f PITTSBURGH.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by
REICHENBACH,
No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.
No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.
Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.
REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, is indispensable. au4-1y

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS, also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 13 ST. CLAIR street. PITTSBURGH.
se18-1y

U. S. INSPECTOR
T. J. RICHARDSON
has located his office at Jos. S. Finch's Distillery, Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195 First street, where he can be found for
inspection of Oils, Whisky, &c.
au29-1w T. J. RICHARDSON.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

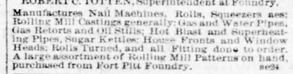
GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices. S. DALZELL,
132 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.—Notwithstanding the late great advance in goods of all kinds, a fine assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
for
GENTS, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' WEAR,
can be bought at a light advance on manufacturers' prices, at the Boot and Shoe House of
SLATER & SOUTH,
au3 No. 54 Market street.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.
ONLY FIVE DOLLARS A SET.
Know all men by these presents, that I, G. W. SPENCER, Dentist, Proprietor of the Steam Dental Establishment, No. 254 Penn street, which is the largest and most complete in the United States, do hereby agree to furnish to the bearer of this advertisement, or any person who may present themselves to my office, with a full upper or under set of those beautiful Volcanite Teeth, which not only contain all the uses of the Natural Teeth, but are so set as to make a beautiful and perfect representation of the Natural Teeth, for the low price of FIVE DOLLARS A SET.
Several first-class Assistants always in attendance, thus securing to patients prompt and immediate attention.
Every operation warranted comfortable, and to render good service.
N. B.—Don't forget the place, No. 254 PENN STREET, and also that the FIVE DOLLARS will be required to be paid in Gold. au18

OPTICIANS.



RUSSIAN PEBBLES-FALSE PRETENCES
IN ANSWER TO THE MANY INQUIRIES, I beg to inform the public we have no CONNECTION with the above CASE lately
HELD TO COURT,
Having Exposed this
SHAMEFUL SWINDLE
UPON THE PUBLIC
SOME EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO.
GEORGE E. SHAW,
Optician, and Manufacturer of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, No. 58, Fifth street.
aug2.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated BRILLIANT RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.
The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.
Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

FOUNDRIES.

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,
Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,
(One Square above the Bridge)
BIRMINGHAM, PA.
Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy8-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se17

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET,
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
se5-1y

UTILITY WORKS.
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporteds, Beadstead Fasteniags, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Cloek Weights, Pulies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the firms of REIS, Richard & Berger, Reis, Richards, Berger & Co., and Berger, Reis & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, William Richards having purchased of his entire interests in the same to the new firm of REIS, BROWN & BERGER. The will settle all debts, and are alone authorized to collect the obligations due to said firms.
GEORGE C. REIS,
WILLIAM RICHARDS,
WILLIAM H. BROWN,
ANDREW B. BERGER.
Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, July 23d, 1864.

CARD.—The undersigned having purchased the entire interests of William Richards, in the above named firms, will continue the manufacture of Iron, Nails, Boat and Railroad Spikes, at the Shenango Iron Works, under the name and firm of REIS BROWN & BERGER.
GEORGE C. REIS,
WM. H. BROWN,
ANDREW B. BERGER.
Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, July 23d, 1864.
au4-2m-3t-s-w

FOR THE FALL OF 1864.—
200,000 APPLE TREES.
Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.
Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Green-house Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
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MARVIN'S
SUPERIOR CRACKERS.
No. 64 Fourth street,
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JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
for the sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms,
No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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OIL BBL. TRESS HOOPS, for sale by JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood st.

MANUFACTURERS.

JOS. TOMLINSON & SON,
VULCAN WORKS,
Duquesne Way and Cecil alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Machinery and Castings of all descriptions. Particular attention paid to Jobbing work. Orders for all descriptions of work will be thankfully received and promptly executed from the best material workmanship. jy15-cw

FORT PITT BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORKS,
CARROLL & SNYDER,
Corner of SECOND and SHORT streets,
Manufacturers of Tubular, Double Flued and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Chimneys, Britchen, Fire Beds Ash Pans, Steam Pipes, Salt Pans, Oil Stills, Tanks Agitators, Settling Pans, Iron Bridges, Gasometers. Particular attention paid to repairs of Steamboat & Land Boilers. New and second-hand Boilers always on hand. je11

HENRY DEWERITZ...JULIUS KIRMSE...JOSEPH LANG.
DEWERITZ, KIRMSE & CO.,
No. 139 THIRD street, between Wood & Smithfield,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of Brewers' Kettles, Stills, Oil Tubes, Copper Pumps, Steam and Escape Pipes, Malt Kilns, and all kinds of Copper, Sheet Iron and Blacksmith Work. jy26-1y

JAMES BOWN,
SUCCESSOR TO BOWN & TETLEY,
Manufacturer and Importer of
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, HARDWARE,
GUNSMITH'S MATERIALS, CUTLERY, &c.
No. 136 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Agents for Colt's Pistols and Rifles. jy2-cy

CADMAN.....T. B. CRAWFORD.
DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS.
CADMAN & CRAWFORD, Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat Work and Oil Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets. au8-1y

UNION BRASS WORKS.
MANSFIELD & FITZSIMMONS.
Keep constantly on hand Babbitt's Anti-Friction Metal, Packing Metal for Steam Cylinders, Antimony, Pig Lead, &c., &c.
No. 13 Second near Short street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

KEYSTONE BOLT AND NUT WORKS.
HUBLEY, ADAMS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
**Carriage, Machine, Plow and

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds,
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds,
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds,
U. S. Seven-Thirties,
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates,
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au16

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST

	BANKS. Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
For Val				
50 Exchange		72¾		Buy 5
50 Citizens		68		" 5
50 Pittsburgh		69¾		" 5
50 Allegheny		60		" 5
50 Mechanics		67½		" 5
50 Iron City		66		" 4
50 M. & M.		60		" 4
1.0 First National	110		$8.75	
100 Second National	110			
1.0 Third National		108		
100 Fourth National	110			
1.0 First National, Ally		110	$3.00	
30 Manchester Saving		49¾	4 per ct.	
	INSURANCE.			
80 Citizens		61	June $6.00	
42 Western		58¾	May $2.50	
32 Monongahela	34	25	$3.00	
80 Eureka	50	50½	" $4.00	
50 Pittsburgh	31	34¾	$4.00	
25 Allegheny	24	27	$4 00	
25 People's	28	28¾	$4 00	
50 Penna	22¾			
	BRIDGE.			
25 Monongahela		58½	5 ¾ ct.	
25 St. Clair Street	40		5 ¾ ct.	
50 Hand Street		50	5 ¾ ct.	
50 Mechanic Street				
25 Birmingham		35	$1 50	
	RAILROAD.			
50 Allegheny Valley		11		
80 Penna. Central		74½		
100 Fort Wayne		108¾		
100 Cleveland		105		
50 Connellsville		12¾		
50 do (interest)	11¾	17	10¾	
80 Steubenville			10¾	
50 Chartiers			5	
50 Hempfield				
50 Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	
24 Birmingham			41¾	
50 Citizens			50	
	GAS.			
80 Pittsburgh		86½	$2 50	
25 Allegheny	34½		$1 00	
25 Birmingham		30¾	5 ¾ ct.	
	COAL COMPANIES.			
25 Lucesco	30		12 ¾ ct.	
10 North American		9	7½	
10 Dalzell			1 ¾ ct.	
10 Allegheny and Pitts.		14	2 ¾ ct.	
100 Columbia		100	4 ¾ ct.	
5 Iron City			2¾	
5 Horse Neck			2½	
5 Stella			2¾	
5 Federal			2¾	
29 Acme		15		
5 Whitley Creek		3¾		
5 Fayette		2¾		
5 Story		2¾		
5 Henry & Blood farm		5½	2 ¾ ct	
10 Olmstead		15¾		
10 Kyan farm		10		
10 Fenix		5		
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
80 Pitts. & Greenb. Tpk		11¾		
50 Monga hela Navigation		45	$2 50	
	BONDS.			
Allegheny County 6's			82	
do Scrip 6's			80	
Pittsburgh 6's			79	
do 6s			70	
Allegheny City 6's			108	
do 6's			70	
Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's			105	
do 2d mortg			100	

THURSDAY, Sept. 8—P. M.

—The transactions to-day in stocks were chiefly in the oils—the minor companies attracting the most attention. Fleming and Blood sold at 5@5¼; Federal, 2; Stella, 2¾; Eldorado, 3½; Dalzell was held firmly at 13½, and some holders refused to sell at that figure. In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, it brought 12¾, with an upward tendency. Last evening, at McClelland's auction, it was sold at 13¾. We hear of no sales or demand for Whitley, Fayette, or Iron City. Purchasers are disposed to await for some development of the oil value of the property of these and other non-dividend paying companys.

—The first sale of stocks at McClelland's auction room came off last evening to a very large attendance. There was a good deal of interest manifested. The shares of the different stocks sold brought pretty fair prices. The following embraces what were sold:

6 shares Citizens Bank	70
100 " Horse Neck Oil Co	2
100 " Federal Oil Co	2
200 " El Dorado Oil Co	3½
100 " Fleming & Blood Oil Co	5
100 " Dalzell Oil Co	13¼
100 " Phillips Oil Co	4¾

—The demand for loans on our various discount places is very active, and borrowers (very many of them at least) are excessively urgent. The spirit of speculation in oil stocks continues so rampant that everybody is locking about him for money to invest, and while it is true there are some splendid operations made in this line of investment, yet the great majority will prove mere washings in the end.

—Oil Stocks in Philadelphia, according to the *Ledger*, were fairly active, covering sales of 17,500 shares at an improvement in the prices of the shares of those companies that have established a character for value by the continual payment of regular monthly dividends. Maple Shade sold at 17¾; Densmore at 14⅞; Dalzell at 13; McEtheny at 8; McClintock at 7¾; Perry at 6; Noble and Delamater at 15⅞; and Egbert 3⅝—the advance ranging from ⅛ to 1 on the last previous sales—the market closing steady throughout and rather firmer for oils.

—The Allegheny and Pittsburgh Oil Company announces a dividend of two per cent. out of the profits for the month of August, payable on and after the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, in Philadelphia. This is the third monthly dividend of two per cent. each, or six per cent. in three months in succession paid by this company.

—In New York yesterday the money market showed stringency. *The Commercial* says: "The banks have called in some of their loans, which has increased the demand at outside sources. Stock brokers, however find no difficulty in getting all they want at 7 per cent. The action of the banks, in depositing $20,000,000 of legal tenders with a designated bank, the certificates of deposit to be used in the Clearing House, is producing a temporary tightness of money. The motive of the banks in this course is not very obvious, and the prudence of making such an important change during the negotiation of a loan is still less so. Business paper is very dull. The high rates have reduced the demand for discounts, and the prospect appears to be that lenders must either reduce rates, or hold a large amount of idle money.

—The New York *Post*, of yesterday, says: From the number of bids for the new loan which are going forward to-day, it is believed certain that it will be exceedingly taken up, the amount will be largely in excess of the thirty-one millions offered.

We are authorized to state that the bonds for this 1881 loan have already been printed, and that all bonds, registered and coupon, will be forwarded to the proper parties, or to their order, within forty-eight hours from the time certificates of payment are received by the Secretary.

—In Chicago the money market continues close. The leading banking houses of that city, according to the *Tribune*, anticipate a severe stringency in the market as soon as the packing season shall commence, which will be in a few weeks. A close investigation shows that from $7,000,000 to $8,000,000 are now invested on speculation in Whisky, in pork, and nearly all of which will be available for other uses before the first to middle of February, about the time the packing season closes. There is also a large amount invested in the same manner, in Wool, which will be unavailable for the uses of packers. The combined amounts will hardly fall short of $15,000,000, thus withdrawn from use when most needed. How this vacuum can be filled is what puzzles business circles. The immense crops which are now being gathered will shortly add millions of dollars of money. Taken, altogether, the conclusion is inevitable that there will be an almost unparalleled stringency in money circles during the incoming packing season, which can only find relief from other sources of supply, the prospect for which is not good now. It looks as if one result would be that the great downfall in prices of pork and grain, and if this prove true, the stringency anticipated will hardly bring with it any serious regrets.

—At Boston, on Wednesday, copper stocks were steady. Centt closed at 60, Columbian at 9, Franklin at 8, Hancock at 9, Hancock at 29, Mesnard at 8, Minnesota at 41, Pittsburgh at 81, Quincey at 100, Superior at 7.

Movements of Grain at Toledo.

The receipts at this point for the week, ending, September 3, 1864, were as follows:

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Bar. bu.	Rye. bu.
Total	20,302	267,478	27,273	13,521		
Prev. wk	22881	236018	18290	21703	2589	3149
Jan. 1, '64	814165	3389016	725393	2.8.46	18890	12152
" '63	646837	3.0.1.4	1.3634	3.81	22990	

SHIPMENTS.

The shipments of Flour and Grain from Toledo, for the week ending September 3, 1864, were as follows:

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.
Total	20,302	267,478	27,273	13,521

—*Blade.*

British Coal Yield in 1863.

The quantity of coals produced in the United Kingdom in 1863 was 86,292,215 tons, as follows:

	Tons.		Tons.
Durham & Northumberland	22,154,745	Shropshire	1,180,000
Cumberland	1,500,000	Somersets	
Yorkshire	9,402,500	& Devon'sh	1,200,000
Derby-hire	4,500,750	Monmouthsh	4,675,000
Nottinghamshire	3,000,000	Glamorgansh	6,937,500
Leicesters	750,000	North Wales	1,178,000
Warwicksh	985,500	Scotland	11,000,500
Staffordshire & Worcesters	7,870,320	Ireland	127,000
Lancashire	10,976,500	Total	86,292,215

On comparing last authority, we are informed that 24,777,350 tons were raised in 1862. House coals, 4,493,497; gas, 1,717,300, and steam, 4,317,150 tons. There were 9,000,000 tons used in the iron trade in the shape of coke, leaving 2,500,000 tons in collieries and for home consumption.—*London Economist, Aug. 27.*

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, Friday, Sept. 9, 1864.

Business was not very active yesterday. The unfavorable weather, no doubt, was a drawback to trade generally. The rain that set in early in the day continued without intermission. This retarded business on the wharf. Boats were unable to load and unload certain descriptions of freight. The Delaware left for St. Louis with a fair cargo and full of passengers. The Dunleith arrived from Cincinnati with a full cargo. A number of boats are now loading for various ports. They load in turn. Our rivers are in fine navigable order for the largest class of boats. Among the sales we note as follows:

FEED.—The market was firm with a moderate demand for the various descriptions. Sales of 6 tuns bran at $1 65 ₱ cwt. Shipstuff, sales of 10 tuns at $2 50 ₱ cwt.

TEAS—The market was firm with a steady trade demand, with sales as follows: 16 chests of Young Hyson at $1 60@1 75 ₱ lb; 20 chests of fine black at $1 65.

TOBACCO—Market firm. Sales of 30 boxes 5-lump at 80c; 50 Caddys spun roll at 90c ₱ lb.

PEPPER—Sales of 10 sacks black pepper at 52c

SALT—The market was firm with a fair demand. Sales 500 bbls, taken from works, at $3; 150 bbls do, from store, at $3 10 ₱ bbl.

FISH—The market was steady with a fair demand. Among the sales were the following: Mackerel—Sales 2) bbls No. 3 large at $16 50; 10 bbls No. 3 medium at $15 50; 15 bbls No. 2 at $23.

SEEDS—The market was firm, especially for Timothy; we note a sale of 400 bushels prime quality at $7 ₱ bushel. Flax was held at $3, with little change.

BACON—We continue to note a steady demand for this article, and dealers take hold freely, notwithstanding the size of the figures. The stock on hand is not large, and among the operations were the following: Shoulders, 8,000 lbs at 18½@18¾c; sides, 6,000 lbs at 20c, for ribbed; plain Hams, 6,000 lbs at 20c.; sugar-cured Hams, 2000 lbs at 27@27½c; canvassed Hams were held at 24c.

LARD—The market was firm with a good demand. Sales of 8 tierces No. 1 at 24½c.

OILS—Lard Oils were firm and generally held at an advance. Sales 28 bbls No. 1 at $1 85, and 25 do No. 2 at $1 75.

FLOUR—The market yesterday was inactive. The sales were only in a small way for local purposes. The stock on hand is not large. Prices were nominally the same as yesterday, ranging at from $11 00@11 25 for choice Extra Family, and $9 75@10 00 for Extra.

PEACHES—The market being unfavorable, the sales were not large. 100 bbls sold at $3 00.

HAY—The unfavorable weather prevented receipts to any extent; sales of 30 loads at 20@24.

GRAIN—The market was inactive, with only moderate receipts. Barley was more fancied. A lot of 650 bushels were taken at $2 00 per bush. Oats were dull; sales of 400 bushels from store at 90, and 600 bushels do at 92c; sales of two car loads on track at 87. Corn dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—The receipts are increasing; sales of 650 bush Red, at $2 00@2 04, White $2 10@2 12.

RYE—Was held at $1 40@1 42.

CHEESE—Was steady with a good demand. Sale of 65 boxes W. R. at 22@23c per pound.

GROCERIES—Market firm. Prices were unchanged.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Friday, September 9th, 1864.

Business yesterday was neglected, buyers were not very numerous. The weather was very unfavorable, which, no doubt, put a damper on trade generally. The receipts were small yesterday, amounting to only a few hundred barrels. So far as prices were concerned we have no changes to record—there were some buyers on hand yesterday, they were very particular in regard to the gravity. The current rates were 35@35½c, packages exchanged or returned. This was equal to 41@41½c, the packages included. Our latest reports from Oil City represent a firm market, with a good deal of oil changing hands, principally on eastern account. The New Yorkers are going in heavily, so far as purchasing is concerned. Crude in New York was held at a slight advance, whilst Refined was neglected as in our own market, prices being nominal.

CRUDE OIL—The rates were about the same as the previous day. We note sales as follows: 200 bbls 35c, packages exchanged; 300 do 35½c, same conditions; Sales 200 bbls 41c, packages included, 236 bbls do 41c; 160 bbls do same figures. Also, 60 barrels Amber or Green County Oil at 35½c ₱ gallon, packages included.

TAR—Was steady; sales 30 bbls at $5 per bbl.

OIL RECEIPTS PER ALLEGHENY RIVER.

Jas Wilkins, 77; H Rosenbaugh, 180; Strickler & Baxter, 12; J Smith, 112; R D Cochrain, 75; W P Logan, 288; R Ashmuth, 302; J T Stockdale, 112; W M'Keown, 16; Total, 1122.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lockheart & Co., 215 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Wormser & Co., 100 bbls. benzine for New York.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.—A B Keevil, 64 bbls apples; W J Kane, 12 racks washbowls; P & A Seip, 10 green hides; Charles Keefer, 127 do; A Hoeveller, 17 sks cow tails; J W Lindsey, 50 bbls sand; M Steele & Son, 251 sks oats; J S Leggett, 175 sks wheat; Nimick & Co, 5 cars pig iron; J Rhodes, 295 sks barley; J Gartner, 100 bbls flour; W Anderson, 401 sks barley, W Hilton & Co, 34 bales wool; Fetzer & Co, 11 bbls appls; J C Bidwell, 555 plow handles, 816 shifting handles; J B Canfield & Co, 98 bxs cheese; Shumaker & Lang, 251 bxs cheese, 5 bbls green apples; Simpson & Knox, 239 bgs oats, 300 do wheat.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. & C. R. R.—L Langton, 20 cars lumber; Culp & Son, 150 bags malt, Shomaker & L, 100 bbls flour; Hitchcock & Co, 3 cars corn; B F Vandevert, 1 box time; B F Fahnestock, & Co 5 do do; C L Caldwell, 25 do do; J Lanck & Co, 10 ht butts tobacco; Smiger N & Co, 15 springs; M H Woodhouse, 30 bbls pearls; Bissell & Co, 1 car firebrick; Bollman & Co, 1 car metal; J S Liggett & Co, 280 sacks wheat.

Imports per Allegheny Valley Railroad.—Martin O & B, 1 car iron; Owner, 6 bbls flour; Kepp & Co, 60 do do; S Stewart, 10 sacks oats.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY, Sept. 8, 1864.

CATTLE.—There was a large supply of cattle on sale this week, in fact, it was the largest we have noticed for some time. Though the supply was large, the demand was well up. The consequence was that prices were well maintained. The Government purchasers were anxious to get all the heavy stock that was for sale, or, at least, all that came up to their standard. We noticed several eastern purchasers among the operators. The demand for stock cattle was active, with a fair amount of transactions. We quote prices 1@3½c. per pound lower than paid one week since, which is but a small decline, considering the number of cattle on sale.

SHEEP.—There were but few transactions. Prices ranged from $5 50 to $6 50 per hundred.

HOGS.—The offerings were very limited. The receipts were 914@12 per cwt., live weight.

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Emenck & Co, sold 17 head at $4@6.
E. Whitley, retailed 22 head at $4@5 50.
A. Porter, sold 22 head at $3 75@4 62.
B. F. Smith, sold 33 head at $5@6 50.
D. Davis, sold 20 head at $5.
Shire, sold 10 head at $5@5 75.
Tidball, sold 9 head at $4 50@6.
Kidd, sold 12 head at $4 25@6.
Dent, sold 39 head at $5@6.
Sealy, sold 9 head at $4@5.
R. S. Long, sold 45 head at $6 85.
Harmon, retailed 18 head at $4 50@6.
G. Fleming, sold 21 head at $4@5.
Scott & Alexander, sold 55 head at $2 50@5.
S. Woll, sold 17 head at $4@5 75.
Kain & Greenland sold 30 head at $4@6.
Marks & Powerman, sold 138 head at $4@7 25
W. Rice sold 69 head at $4 50@7.
Merrick & Dowd retailed 87 head at $5@7.
A. Orr sold 18 head at $4 50@6.
Krouse & Rotchilds sold 73 head at $5@6 50.
Myers & Bro retailed 35 head at $4@7 50.
W. J. Lafferty retailed 20 head at $4@6 50.
M. Hannah, 32 head at $5@6 50.
J. McCallister " 30 " $1 50@6.
C. Marks & Co " 59 " $6.
" Hare " 15 " $1 50@5 50.
Z. Sennagore " 13 " $4 50@6 50.
A. Ebert " 31 " $4 00@5 50.
" Hanlin " 10 " $5@7.

PENNA. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

EAST LIBERTY, Sept. 6.

The market since our last was not very active. The principle portion of the stock that was received passed through to the Eastern markets. The sales exhibit a falling off as compared with the previous weeks' transactions.

HOGS.—There was a fair amount offered. A few extra fat ones were disposed of at an advance over last week.

SHEEP.—The receipts were larger than the previous week. Prices, however, ruled about the same.

The official account of receipts were as follows:

Cattle	2,140 head
Sheep	5,621 "
Mules	903 "
Hogs	5,087 "
Horses	171 "

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

M. Sheler sold 38 head at $5 50.
S. Hay maker sold 20 head at $6.
J. Smith sold 38 head at $5 50.
W. Rice sold 30 head at $6.
H. Doyle sold 30 head at $6 25.

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

W. M. Tilden sold 523 head at $14 50.
W. M. Tilden sold 500 head at $12 25.
Gilchrist & Reyeathaler bought 34 extra at $13.
Gilchrist & Reyeathaler bought 103 " at $13.
Gilchrist & Reyeathaler bought 18 med $11 75.
Gilchrist & Reyeathaler bought 56 med at $12.
W. Sheler bought 496 medium at $12.

SALES OF SHEEP PER CWT.

M. Sheler bought 180 head at $6.
W. Fuller bought 400 head at $5 75.
H. Dwyer bought 300 head at $5 75.
W. Holmes bought 200 head at $5 50.

Toledo Grain Market.

September 7.

There was considerable firmness in our market at the opening this morning, but the report to the Board of Trade at 12 M. was unfavorable, and a slight wavering was perceptible, later advices reporting a decline in Gold, and that Four and Grain were lower, caused the market to close weak. The sales on 'Change were very limited.

FLOUR—No transactions; market steady.

WHEAT—We note an advance this morning of 1c on Red and 2c on White, but the market closed quiet and slightly weak. Sales 2,000 bu No. 1 Red at 2)4c; 2,000 bu do at 2)5c; 2,000 bu do 2)6c; 650 bu rejected at 183; 300 bu No. 2 (1. & M.) Red at 2)6c; 2,550 bu White Mich. at 228c; 1,025 bu do, 2 days at 2)0c.

OATS—Market quiet; prices unchanged.

RYE—Last sales at 140c.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Thursday, Sept. 9, 1864.

Trade has been quiet and we have few changes to note. Starch, Epsom Salts, Sal Soda, Bay Rum, Varnishes, and Aquia Ammonia, are dearer. Rosin is easy at a slight decline in price. Balsam Copaiba, Gum Myrrh, and Refined Camphor are lower. The price of White Castile soap is from 46 to 48c per pound, and not 35 to 38c as misprinted in our last report. We did not discover this typographical error until too late to rectify it in our last weekly issue.

Acid Acetic	55	to	60	lb.
" Citric	1 55	to	1 65	"
" Oxalic	1 70	to	1 75	"
" Tartaric	80	to	1 00	"
Alcohol 88 0-0	3 70	to	3 75	gal.
" 98 0-0	3 75	to	3 80	"
Aloes, Cape	50	to	60	lb.
" Socotrine	1 25	to	1 50	"
Ammonia Carb	45	to	48	"
" Aqua ffi	14	to	17	"
Annotta	60	to	65	"
Ashes, Pot	12	to	14	"
" Pearl	15	to	16	"
" Soda	7¾	to	8	"
Balsam Copaiba	1 65	to	1 70	"
Bay Rum	5 25	to	5 50	gal.
Bark Cinchona, Red	8 10	to	3 40	lb.
" Pale	75	to	90	"
" Common	50	to	60	"
Black Lead, American	4	to	6	lb
" German	9	to	11	"
" E. I	15	to	18	"
Blue Mass U. S. P	1 25	to	1 28	"
Blue Vitriol	22	to	25	"
Borax, Refined	54	to	60	"
Brimstone Roll	8	to	9	"
" Flor Sulphur	12¾	to	13½	"
Calomel, American	2 05	to	2 08	"
" English	3 10	to	3 15	"
Camphor Refined	1 70	to	1 75	"
Cantharides	2 75	to	2 95	"
Cassia in Mats	92	to	94	"
Chamomiles, German	85	to	1 00	lb.
" Roman	25	to	30	"
Chloroform	2 75	to	2 95	"
Cloves	73	to	76	lb.
Cochineal	2 30	to	2 60	"
Cohcentrated Lye	12 75	to	13 75	case
Copperas	90	to	1 00	bbl.
Cream Tartar	80	to	1 00	lb.
Cubebs	1 20	to	1 25	"
Cuttlebone	45	to	75	"
Emery Eng	16	to	18	"
Either Nitric, Spirits of	75	to	80	"
" Sulphuric	1 20	to	1 25	"
Extract Logwood	19½	to	21	"
" Liquorice Calabria	50	to	60	"
" Italian	63	to	65	"
" Liquorice Sicily	28	to	32	"
Fustic, Chipped	5½	to	6¾	"
Galls Aleppo	1 20	to	1 25	"
Gum Arabic, sorts	75	to	78	"
" White	90	to	98	"
" Myrrh, Turkey	75	to	85	"
" Shellac	1 25	to	1 35	"
" Tragacanth sorts	1	to	1 10	"
" Flake	1 20	to	1 30	"
Hoffman's Anodyne	85	to	90	"
Indigo Manilla	2 60	to	2 70	"
" Bengal, fine	3 00	to	3 10	"
Iodine Resublimed	10 25	to	10 50	"
Juniper Berries	10	to	12	"
Logwood Chipped	4	to	5	"
Mace	1 10	to	1 15	"
Madder	22	to	24	lb
Magnesia Calcined	1 60	to	1 75	"
" Carbonate	1 40	to	1 50	"
Manna S F	1 50	to	1 60	"
Morphia, Sulph	11 75	to	12 00	₱ oz.
Nutmegs, No. 1	2 40	to	2 50	lb.
Oil Bergamot	8 00	to	8 50	"
" Castor	3 85	to	4 25	gall
" Cinnamon	8 50	to	9 00	lb
" Cloves	7 50	to	8 50	"
" Cod Liver	3 25	to	3 75	gall
" Lemon	6 50	to	8 50	₱ lb
" Lard City	1 75	to	1 85	gall
" " Cincinna'i	1 80	to	1 90	"
" Linseed	1 78	to	1 80	"
" Neatsfoot	1 25	to	1 35	"
" Olive	4 00	to	5 00	"
" Pints	6 00	to	9 25	₱ doz
" Origanum	1 75	to	3 50	lb.
" Peppermint	6 50	to	7 00	"
" Rosemary	2 50	to	4 00	"
" Sassafras	1 60	to	1 65	"
" Sperm genuine	3 00	to	3 25	gall
" Tanners	1 00	to	1 10	"
" Whale W B	1 87	to	1 97	"
" Wintergreen	6 75	to	7 50	lb.
Precipitate Red	2 90	to	3 00	lb.
" White	3 70	to	3 75	"
Putty	7¾	to	8½	"
Quinine Sulph	4 60	to	4 20	oz.
Rosin (old or 280 lbs)	47 00	to	50 00	bbl.
Root Gentian	28	to	30	lb.
" Ginger, E. I	48	to	50	"
" " Jamaica	70	to	75	"
" Ipecac, Pa'd	7 50	to	7 75	"
" Jalap	4 20	to	4 40	"
" Liquorice	28	to	30	"
" Rhubarb, E. I	4 00	to	4 50	"
" Sarsaparilla Hond	70	to	75	"
" Senega	1 25	to	1 50	"
" Valerian, English	55	to	60	"
" " German	35	to	40	"
Sal Ammoniac	35	to	40	"
" Epsom	6¾	to	7	"
" Soda	7¼	to	8	"
Opium, Turkey	19 00	to	19 25	"
Pepper, Black	52	to	55	"
Pepper African Cayenne	70	to	75	"
Phosphorus	2 30	to	2 50	"
Plaster Paris, calc'd	4 75	to	5 00	bbl.
Potass Bi Chromate	38	to	40	lb.
" Chlorate	1 00	to	1 15	"
" Iodide	7 75	to	8 00	"
" Prussiate Yellow	90	to	1 00	"
" " Red	1 00	to	1 10	"
Seed, Anise	42	to	45	₱.
" Canary	8 60	to	8 50	bus.
" Cardamon	4 50	to	5 00	lb.
" Hemp	8 10	to	9 00	bus.
" Mustard	25	to	30	lb.
Senna, Alex	40	to	45	"
" E. I	30	to	35	"
Soda Bi. Carb	11¾	to	12	lb.
Soda Caustic	16½	to	17	"
Soap Castile	33	to	37	"
" White	46	to	48	"
Starch	9¾	to	10¾	"
Sugar Lead, white	65	to	70	"
" " Sicily	11	to	12	"
Tannin	45	to	48	oz.
Terra Japonica	16¾	to	17¾	lb.
Turpentine Spts	4 00	to	4 25	gall.
Turmeric, pulv	90	to	1 00	lb.
Varnish, Copal	3 50	to	7 00	gall.
" Japan	1 75	to	2 50	"
" Damar	3 75	to	5 00	"
Venitian Red	6¾	to	7¾	lb.
White Lead Pure	20	to	21	"
" Dry	19½	to	20	"
" Ground in Oil	20	to	21	"
Red " Dry	20	to	21	"
Whiting	4	to	4¾	"
Litharge	20	to	21	"
Zinc, Carbonate	12	to	14	"
" in Oil	14	to	15	"
" French	17	to	18	"

Chicago Market.

September 7.

The Flour market, however, was very dull and heavy, and we note sales at $11 75@12 00 for winter extras; $10 50 for Red winter extras, and $10 40@10 60 for spring extras.

Spring wheat advanced 1@2c ₱ bushel, and was quite active, but there was no material change in winter grades. About 130,000 bushels of all grades were sold to-day, as follows: No. 1 red winter; $2 05@2 06 for No. 2 red winter; $1 65@2 00 for rejected red; $2 04@2 05 for No. 1 spring; $1 90@2 00 for No. 2 spring; and $1 90 for rejected spring—the market closing quiet at $2 05 for No. 2 red, $2 01½ for No. 2 spring.

Corn was 1c higher than yesterday, but the advance was scarcely maintained. About 145,000 bushels were sold at $1 32@1 32½ for No. 1 corn, $1 31@1 32 for No. 2 corn, and $1 28½ for rejected—the market closing firm at $1 31 for No. 2. River corn was more active at $1 34 for No. 1 afloat and $1 32 for No. 2 afloat.

Oats—Opened steady, but towards the close the market fell off for purchases, with sales of 148,000 bushels, at 66½@66¾c for No. 1 oats; 64½@65c for No. 2 oats; and 62½ for rejected oats—the market closing quiet at 66¾c for No. 1, and 64½c for No. 2.

Rye—Declined 1@2c per bushel, with sales of only 12,000 bushels at $1 34@1 34½ for No. 1, and at $1 30@1 32 for No. 2—closing at inside quotations.

Barley—Was in more active demand and firmer—prices showing an advance of 2½@5c in some cases. We noted sales of 10,000 bushels at $2 10@2 15 for No. 2 barley; $1 80 for rejected barley; and $2 10 for bagged lots by sample.

Hogs—Were more active and firmer, and advanced 10c per gallon—with sales of 700 bbls at $1 06@1 77 and $1 80 for iron-bound packages.

Louisville Market.

SEPTEMBER 7.

Groceries are sustained, though the market is very dull, and some holders are asking 50c for Rio Coffee. We continue to quote, however, small sales at 49@50c. We quote a sale of six hhds good New Orleans sugar at 25c, and sales of yellow sugar, in hhds, at 26@27c, and a sale of 40 full barrels A crushed sugar at 30c. Hard or manufactured white sugar, loaf, crushed, powdered or refined, in lots, of 10 bbls or more, sell at 32c. New Orleans and Island sugars, in hhds, range from 24 to 27c for common to choice. Small sales of plantation molasses at $1 15 in hhds, and $1 20@1 25 in smaller packages. Baltimore and St. Louis syrups of sugar-house molasses we quote at $1 25 to $1 45 ₱ gallon. Good rice 15@16c ₱ lb.

Flour firm, and we quote superfine in lots at $9 @9 25—extra, $10 50@11 50—family, $11 50@12 50—fancy lots retailing at $11 to $1. Wheat is scarce and firm, and the millers to-day were paying for round lots of red, $1 95@2 per bushel, while prime white would command $2 10 to $2 15 per bushel. Prime old corn is selling at $1 25@1 45, as to quality and terms, from stores. Sales of ear corn 75@80c, and sound shelled at 90@95c. Barley malt is scarce at $2 10 to $1 20 ₱ bushel.

Provisions scarce and holders firm, with no mess pork on the market. Bacon we quote at 19@20c for shoulders, while clear sides are very firm at 25 to 24c, and none offering. Lwhile in casks it would command 24½ to 25c. The lard tierce is firm and scarce at 24c, while in kegs prime leaf lard is quoted at 24 to 25c. Bacon hams, as to quality and condition, range from 25 to 30c, the latter price for Stagg's fancy hams, in retail lots.

Providence Wool and Cloth Market.

Market quiet, and prices firm. Printing Cloths—No sales this week; the various fluctuations in the price of gold the past week not preventing operations in this fabric worthy of notice, yet the views of holders have experienced no diminution, owing to the very small stock in the hands of Cotton, and any moderate orders to be filled would cause holders to advance their pretensions to a figure much higher than has been reached. As the new crop is not on hand are firmly held at from 36c for 60x64 to 40c for strictly standard 64x64.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.

WOOL—There is very little doing, buyers and sellers are apart in their views, and the market is quiet but firm at about previous quotations, holders not being disposed to make concessions, and a few small sales are reported at $1 20@1 20 ₱ lb for fine and medium fleece and $1 23@1 27 for tub. Yarns are unchanged.

Cincinnati Coal Market.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.

COAL—The prospects now are exceedingly favorable for an ample supply, and the river is rising from Pittsburgh down to this city. Afloat, the best Youghiogheny sells at 25c, but the retailers are still charging 30@35c. The general impression is that the retail prices will be 28c before the close of the week.

Cincinnati Leaf Tobacco Market.

September 8.

Tobacco—5⁵ hhds, as follows: 40 hhds Mason county leaf, lugs and trash, 2 at $8 75; 3 at $9@9 75; 2 at $10@10 75; 4 at $11@11 50; 2 at $12 25@12 75; 2 at $14@14 50; 6 at $15@15 50; 4 at $16@16 75; 3 at $18@18 25; 5 at $19@19 50; 2 at $22 50; 3 at $25; 2 at $28.

10 hhds Indiana, 1 at $6 50; 2 at $7 50; 3 at $8@8 75; 1 at $10; 1 at $11 25; 2 at $14@14 50.

8 hhds Virginia, 1 at $6 25; 3 at $18@18 75; 1 at $22; 1 at $23; 1 at $24 50; 1 at $28.

SALES AT BODMAN'S WAREHOUSE.

Twenty two hhds and 40 boxes, viz: 8 hhds Virginia; 1 at $15, 1 at $10, 2 at $26 25, 1 at $21, 1 at $30, 1 at $45, 1 at $60 25. 14 hhds Macon county leaf, lugs and trash, viz; 1 at $8 75, 2 at $9@11 25, 1 at $10 50, 2 at $13, 1 at $14 50, 1 at $15 25, 2 at $18, 1at $20 25, 2at $20 75, and 1 at $25. 40 boxes Ohio seed leaf, ranging from $6 to $18. Receipts light.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

September 7.

TOBACCO—The sales at the warehouses to-day numbered only 154 hogsheads, at rather less rates than prevailed at the close of last week. The sales at the Pickett Warehouse were 2 hhds of stems at $2 50, 3 hhds inferior at $8 70 to $9 30, 15 hhds at $10 to $13, the bulk of the break at $13 75 to $15, and 1 hhd good